

ANNUAL REVIEW NUMBER

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 53

February 10, 1938

No. 24



STARCH PLANT

## CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

QUALITY

SERVICE

### CLINTON COMPANY

CLINTON, IOWA



MAIN PLANT

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SERVICE  
BOX 711  
CHAPEL HILL N C  
DEC 38 R  
1900 C

*Guardian of production*—it maintains a proper atmospheric condition and minimizes ends down and working tension throughout the mill.



*Guardian of fabric quality*—by reducing breakage, by controlling counts of yarns, it helps to keep mill output high in quality as well as volume.



*Guardian of machine speeds*—it permits mill operations to be run at maximum speeds, delivering more output per day from the same hands and the same machines.



*Guardian of mill profits*—by keeping frames whirring, by producing controlled quality in the spun yarn, held at the designed count with proper regain instead of excessive dry-weight.



The Amco Humidity Control is the brain and nerve center of the tailor-made Amco Humidification installation. To the careful engineering, to the proper use of each humidification device, it adds the all-important factor of automatic regulation that gives the properly engineered humidification system its true value. Sensitive, reliable, unaffected by temperature changes, it is another of the Amco resources that combine to provide "money-making air" throughout the mill. American Moistening Company, Providence, R. I. . . . Boston, Mass. . . . Atlanta, Ga. . . . Charlotte, N. C.

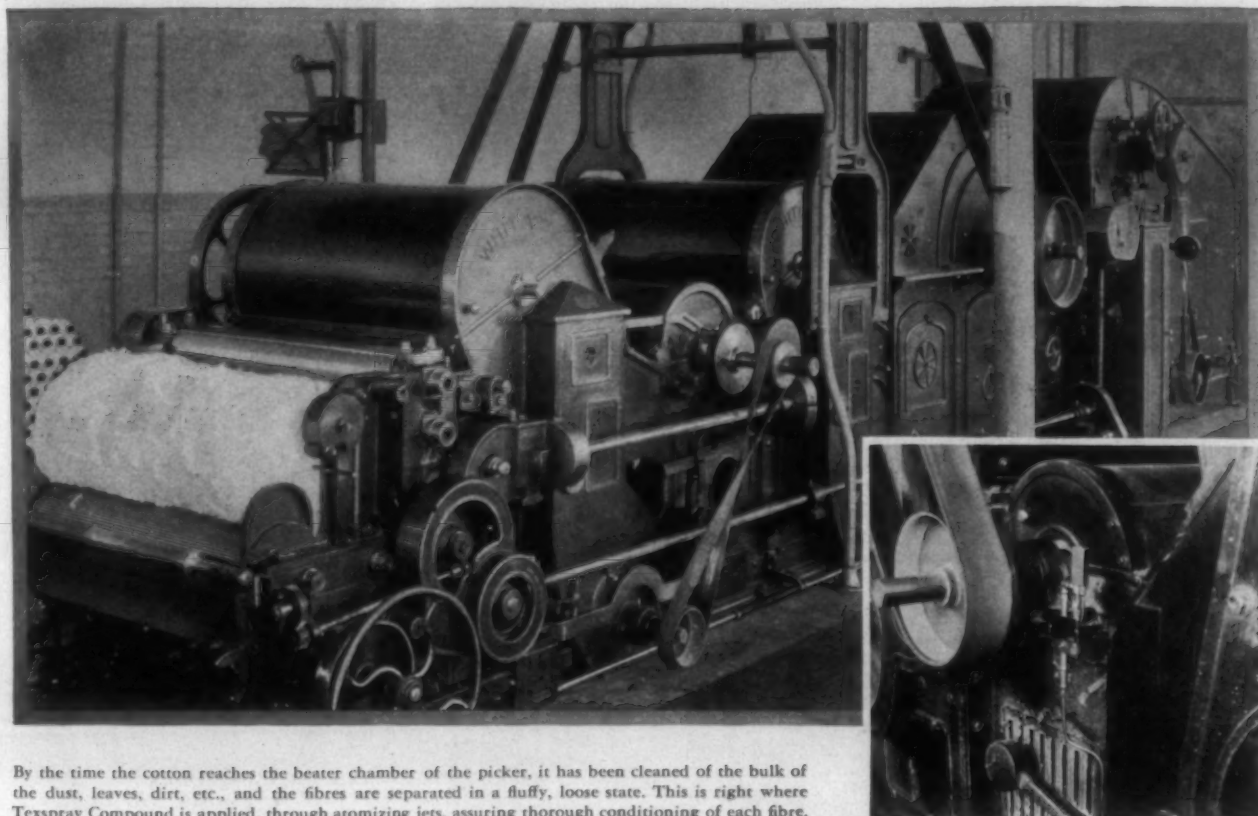
## AMCO HUMIDIFICATION

TAKE YOUR TEXTILE HUMIDIFICATION JOB TO THE TEXTILE HUMIDIFICATION SPECIALIST

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 118 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C. UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 2, 1897.



# COTTON CONDITIONING SAVES IN *many different ways*



By the time the cotton reaches the beater chamber of the picker, it has been cleaned of the bulk of the dust, leaves, dirt, etc., and the fibres are separated in a fluffy, loose state. This is right where Texspray Compound is applied, through atomizing jets, assuring thorough conditioning of each fibre.

**C**OTTON mill operators have learned that the saving of stock, alone, more than pays for the cost of conditioning.

Moreover, the Texspray System makes healthier working conditions, because it greatly reduces fly and dust. In fact, ceilings, overhead piping, etc., need less cleaning, and the entire mill stays cleaner.

Most important of all, the Texspray System produces a smoother yarn . . . one making a better quality product.

These outstanding betterments are made possible because of *uniform treatment of the*

*fibres.* The Texspray System sprays the fibre as it enters the beater chamber of the picker. This point of application assures success.

We are now prepared to install the Texspray System in cotton manufacturing centres of the U. S. The Texas Company, 135 East 42nd St., New York City.



**SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET.** Between the covers of this booklet are 16 pages of highly informative reading for the cotton man looking to make a master improvement in his operating conditions . . . and at the same time produce a far better yarn. Describes 11 different ways of saving money. This booklet is free for the asking.

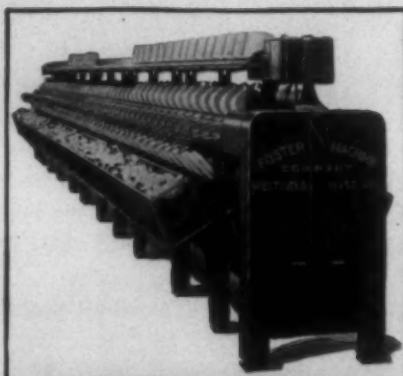
## *Cotton Conditioning*

WITH **TEXACO** TEXSPRAY Compound





Uniform winding speed (no matter what the diameter of the cone), accurate pressure and tension control and correct lay of yarn are mechanical features that make uniform cones on the Foster Model 102. Furthermore, these cones are free from ribbon wind which is so destructive of yarn,—a feature of great importance to knitters.



**FOSTER  
MODEL 102**

Consider also that this new model will increase production 100 percent and decrease labor cost about 1-3 as compared with older types of winders and it is easy to see why Foster Winding is STANDARD FOR THE KNITTING TRADE.

**FOSTER MACHINE  
COMPANY**  
**Westfield, Mass.**

*Standard for the Knitting Trade*

# "BEST BELT WE'VE EVER HAD on our UNIVERSAL WINDER DRIVE!"

**T**HAT'S how the superintendent of a large North Carolina Mill describes the performance of a Goodyear COMPASS No. 26317 Endless Belt on one of his Universal Winder No. 30 drives. Previous to 1936 five to six months was the longest service any type of belt had ever delivered on these drives and even in that short life frequent shutdowns were necessary to remove stretch and eliminate slip.

The mill put the problem up to the G.T.M.—Goodyear Technical Man—and on his specification a COMPASS Belt was fitted to one of the drives on August 5, 1936. For exactly one year and five days—more than twice as long as the best previous belt—the COMPASS gave perfect performance until it failed on August 10, 1937.

## Not a single adjustment

How perfect that performance was you can judge from the fact that not one shutdown was necessary for belt repair or adjustment during COMPASS' entire service. Not only was all maintenance expense eliminated but production was increased because COMPASS held the speed steadily *without slip!* No wonder the superintendent is enthusiastic.

You will get this same superior service from the Goodyear COMPASS Belt on your most exacting drives because it is the most nearly stretchless belt built. Its patented rope-cord construction has exceptionally long flex-life on small-pulley, high-speed drives. Let the G.T.M. give you full particulars—write Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California—or phone your Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods Distributor.



**BELTS  
MOLDED GOODS  
HOSE  
PACKING**

Made by the makers of  
Goodyear Tires

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER  
**GOODYEAR**





DEPENDABLE DAY AFTER DAY...  
MONTH AFTER MONTH...  
YEAR AFTER YEAR...

# Staley's Starches

The textile industry has learned  
to depend implicitly on the high  
quality and unvarying uniformity  
of Staley's Textile Starches.

**A. E. STALEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
DECATUR, ILLINOIS

ATLANTA  
SPARTANBURG

PHILADELPHIA  
SAN FRANCISCO

DALLAS  
CHICAGO

NEW YORK  
BOSTON



CONTROLLED DRAFT ROVING  
*Accepted*  
 BY PROGRESSIVE MILLS  
 EVERYWHERE

A few of the most progressive mills now using Saco-Lowell Controlled Draft Roving.

TEN years ago Controlled Draft Roving was an idea. Today it is an achievement which has so revolutionized conventional methods of roving that its adoption must certainly interest every mill now using multi-roving processes. Furthermore, its acceptance by the most progressive mills in the industry is a definite indication and additional proof that this new technique is here to stay.

But what are the facts? Simply these: Controlled Draft Roving eliminates excessive doubling —

yet improves quality. There is a more regular distribution of the fibres — fewer irregularities — greater strength — consistent uniformity. And mills spinning a number of counts can do so with two or three rovings.

**Interpreted in terms of investment**

— Controlled Draft Roving means lower operating costs, greater efficiency, and more profits.

You want *facts, proof, evidence* — not words or claims . . . Saco-Lowell engineers would like to go over the details with you.

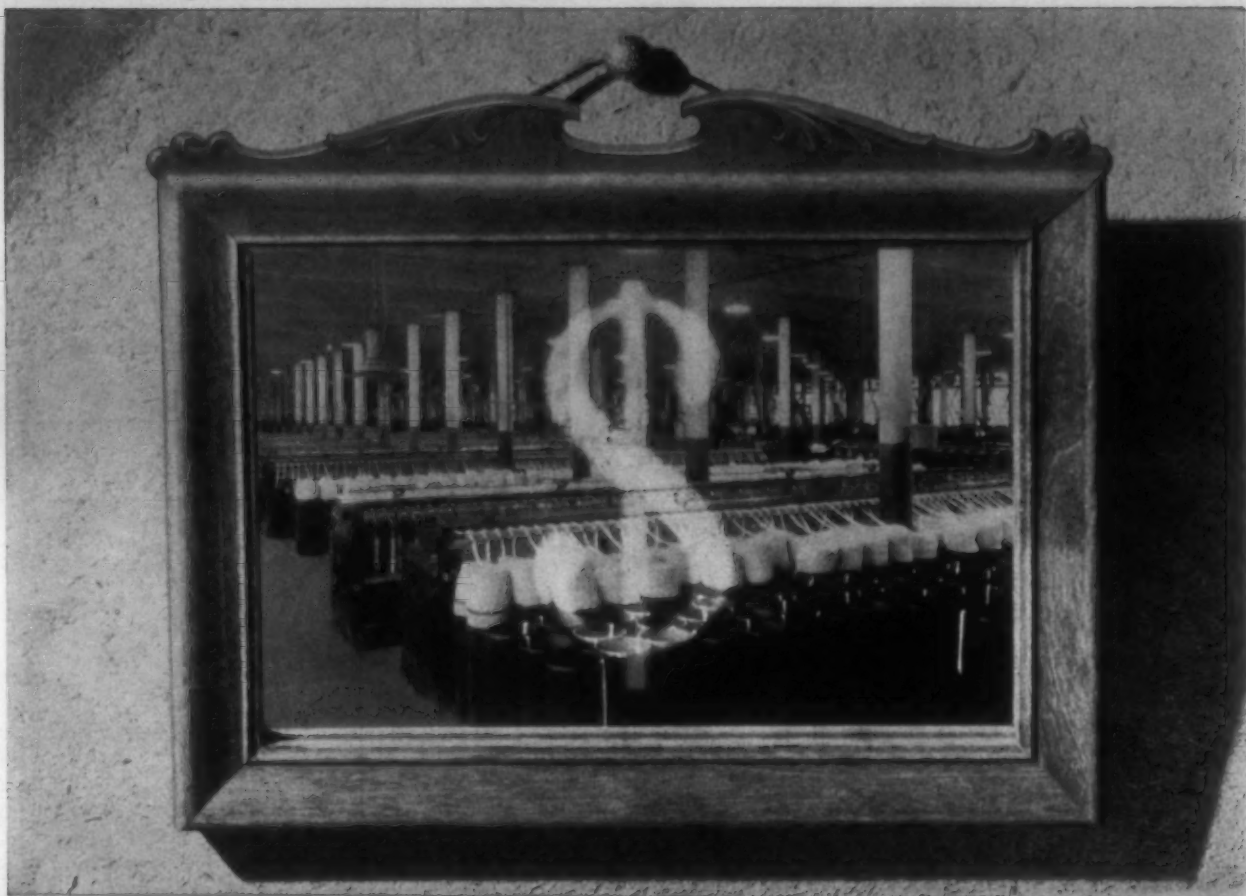
## SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

60 BATTERYMARCH STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## **Yarn Processing Reflects a Profit with WHITIN EQUIPMENT**

Hundreds of mills this year alone, can hold up a mirror to their yarn processing departments and find the profit sign reflected there, by the installation of Whitin equipment. To a far larger number of mills trying to get by without equipment changes, the same mirror would show nothing but loss.

Progressive mills have capitalized upon the far reaching improvements of Whitin engineers to increase production, to increase quality of product and to effect operating savings from the opening room straight through to the twister room.

By planned revampment, even over a period of years, the gap between obsolete and modern equipment remains constantly closed. In many instances that's been our job. If you care to know how a revampment program can apply to your mill we would like to show you "operating proof" in mills with problems similar to yours.

# **WHITIN MACHINE WORKS**

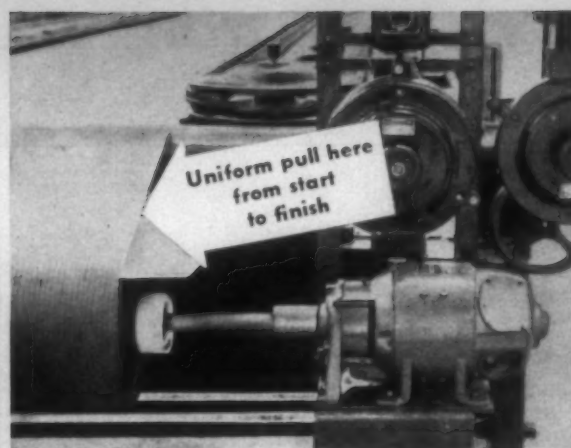
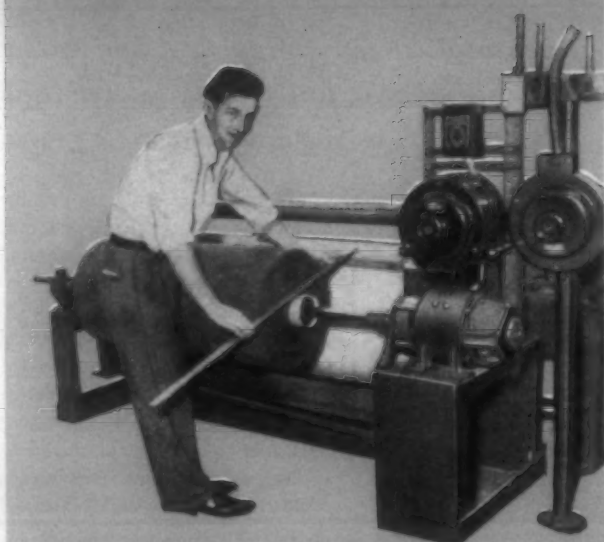
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

ATLANTA, GA.



# *This G-E Batcher Drive* **MAINTAINS UNIFORM PULL** *from Start to Finish*

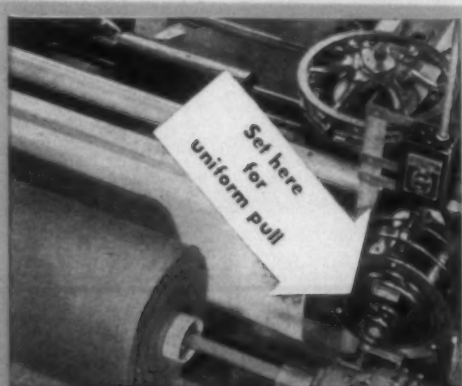


Compare the straightness of the roll surface with the straight rods just underneath and note that it is maintained to the very end

**N**O ordinary system of tension control produces the satisfactory results obtained through the use of G-E batcher drives. Developed especially for the purpose, the motors and control will maintain uniform winding tension for *any* type of cloth and at *any* tenter speed.

The required tension is set beforehand—simply and easily—by rheostat dial. Electric push buttons, starters, and the motors themselves take care of the rest of the operation, holding uniformly the exact tension

set for the cloth that is being batched. No more intermittent juggling of friction devices. No more loopy, uneven rolls. The General Electric batcher drive eliminates these troubles,

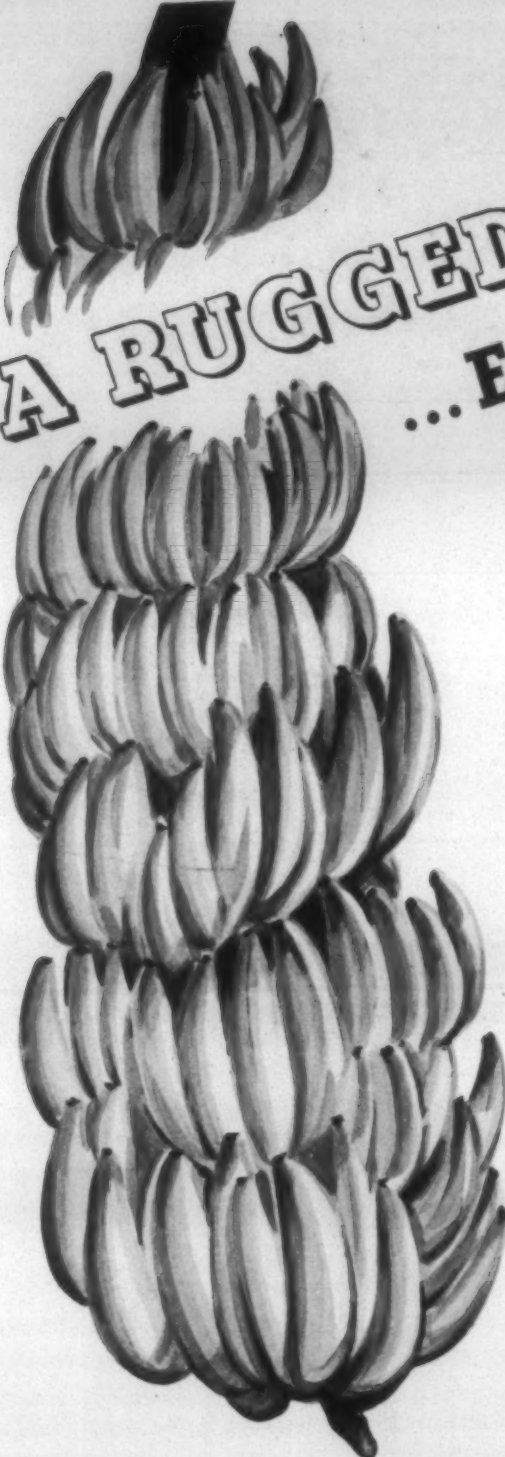


Because it is solid and smooth, as well as even at the ends, this roll, batched with electric drive, is in better condition for subsequent processing

requiring only deft but simple adjustment for the varying cloths to be batched. Note the new pictures above and at the left—proof of the excellent results attributable to the G-E drives. These batcher drives have all been applied to tenters originally equipped with friction devices. General Electric, Schenectady, N.Y.

# GENERAL ELECTRIC

011-316



# A RUGGED INDIVIDUAL!

## ... Every one in the bunch

*Nature never duplicates . . . Only in a fabricated product do you find true uniformity so essential in a roll covering material*

WHETHER it's bananas or berries, pineapples or prunes, no two products of nature are ever truly identical twins. Almost alike, perhaps, but never exactly alike. You have to turn to modern manufacturing to find absolute uniformity.

This is an important point to remember when considering the purchase of material for covering your spinning rolls. Here absolute uniformity is more than desirable; it is vitally essential to good running work, to strong, uniform yarn, and to low roll covering costs.

Through every exacting step of manufacture, Armstrong's Cork Cots are scientifically controlled to assure you that each cot will be exactly like every other cot, uniform in density from end to end, and uniform throughout its entire wall thickness. Because of this two-fold uniformity characteristic, an Armstrong's Cork Cot can be precision-ground or buffed to a true and concentric finish—an important factor in spinning quality yarn. Another

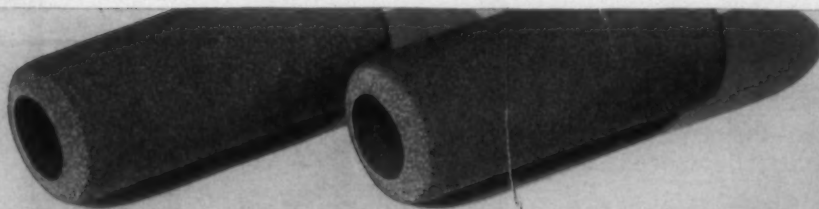
advantage is that after serving its normal life on the spinning roll, this cot can be rebuffed again and again, your guarantee of real economy in roll covering costs.

You pay not a single penny extra for the advantages of Armstrong's Cork Cots. First costs are no higher than for other roll covering materials. And to add to your operating savings, assembly costs are lower.

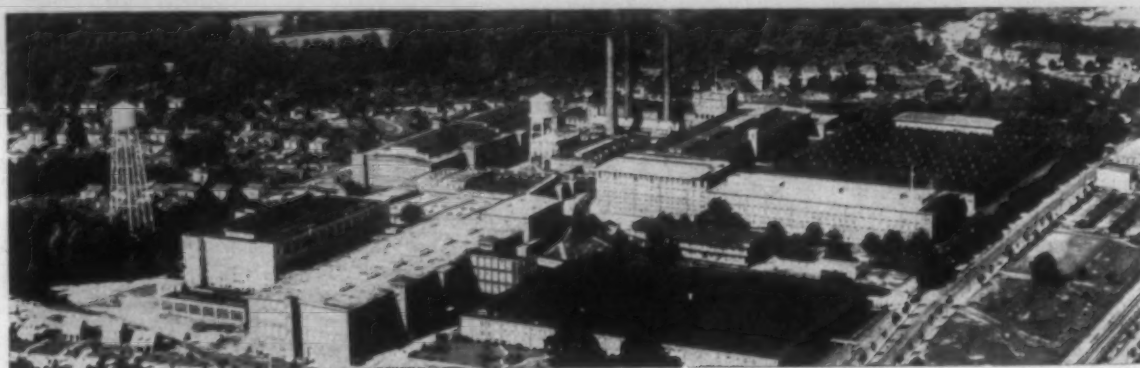
Now is the time to decide to enjoy the advantages of a change-over to Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots . . . the fabricated roll covering that is always uniform. That Armstrong's Cork Cots will give you great economy and greater efficiency in your mill is no mere claim. It has been proved on more than 6,000,000 active spindles running on cork today. Let an Armstrong representative give you production figures of mills running your range of numbers. Or write today to Armstrong Cork Products Co., Textile Division, 921 Arch Street, Lancaster, Penna.



CORK PRODUCTS  
SINCE 1860



**ARMSTRONG'S** *Extra Cushion* **SEAMLESS CORK COTS**



## A GIANT INDUSTRY

A glance at the statements on this page may serve to refresh the minds of many, and enlighten others, as to the true enormity of this textile industry of ours, and its relationship to other manufacturing industries of the United States. The latest and most authoritative figures available in most cases are for the year 1935, and are obtained from the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

**FIRST IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES**—In 1935 the textile industry employed 1,687,737 persons, almost 900,000 more than any other manufacturing industry in the U. S.

**FIRST IN YEAR'S WAGES**—\$1,371,172,927 were paid employees in the textile industry during the year of 1935, over 450 million dollars more than any other manufacturing industry in the U. S.

**SECOND IN NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS**—With 22,847 textile manufacturing establishments, the textile industry was surpassed only by the manufacturers of foodstuffs and related products.

**SECOND IN OUTLAY FOR MATERIALS**—Only one manufacturing industry led textiles in the

total cost of materials during 1935. Materials cost in the textile industry was \$3,250,930,809.

**SECOND IN VALUE OF PRODUCT**—Textile products manufactured during 1935 were valued at \$6,060,833,927, second only to the most import of all commodities, foodstuffs.

**ONE OF EVERY 35 WORKERS IN U. S. IS A TEXTILE WORKER**—Latest available figures show that one out of every 35 workers employed in any form of gainful employment in the U. S. is a textile worker. One worker in every five engaged in manufacturing is a textile worker.

**MILLIONS FOR RAW COTTON**—The cotton farmers of the South receive an average of more than \$35,000,000 each year for cotton consumed in this country by textile manufacturing concerns.

**HEAVY USER OF CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS**—In 1935 the consumption of processing chemicals, starches, dyestuffs, etc., in the textile industry amounted to 635,000 tons.

Note.—The figures quoted above are not confined to the spinning and weaving of textile fibers, but include all phases of manufacture from the time the raw material is started until the finished article is ready for sale. Figures do not include the multitude of persons who make their living wholly or in part through the distribution, transportation, and sale of the textile products.



# The Mill and Its People

By W. M. McLaurine

Secretary American Cotton Manufacturers Association



**I**N this rapidly moving age of change people are so busy that often they fail to comprehend the full meaning or significance of any condition or act. In the speed with which we move and with which we are surrounded, our judgments and opinions are too often based upon partial or superficial observations of facts.

The public moves and feeds upon propaganda too often measured out to it so surreptitiously that it is unconscious of the motives and the purposes of the motivation.

There are no perfect situations and no perfect operations in the humanities. Mankind in its onward march

any one writer to dare, hence this story has immediately narrowed itself down to the cotton textile industry and its people.

Many people who would be critics, often forget that the comforts they now enjoy are the products of the travail and hardships of many combined conditions of life.

Shakespeare in his Julius Caesar wrote:

"'Tis a common proof

That lowliness is young ambition's ladder  
Whereto the climber upward turns his face;  
But when he once attains the upmost round  
He then unto the ladder turns his back,  
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees  
By which he did ascend."

This is so true in life. People forget the means by which such delightful and important events have been made possible.

No one would like to ride today in "the covered wagon" and yet "the covered wagon" was the great means of opening and settling the vast Western domains. It was the forerunner of the express and the transcontinental railways and the opening up of opportunity for millions of people.

Even earlier than that the hardships and privations of those early American settlers on stormy seas and in a new country void of life's necessities, laid the foundation of this great commonwealth and our great people.

Hardships, disasters, death—all walked in the wake of those terrible and yet heroic days. They were pioneering



Flower Garden in Southern Mill Village

is constantly conscious of error and imperfection and immediately it sets about to remove these, hence we have progress—not perfect progress but progress that moves on toward the ideal condition.

The history of civilization, the history of religion, the history of industry, the history of social awakening—all are filled with error and terror. These errors and terrors are regrettable but with mankind's feeble interpretation of right and wrong they are perhaps necessary experiments and evidence in order that the right can be found.

The history of industry has its record of goods and evils and most of the evils have been too strongly emphasized and discussed during the past few years—so much so that some people almost believe that there are no goods in industry and perhaps it should be destroyed and then they do not say what shall take its place.

To try to write an encomium for all industry would be too encyclopaedic to undertake and again too much for



Modern Hospital in Southern Mill Village



days and pioneering people seeking to create greater opportunities for those who lived then and thereafter.

The Crusades were filled with error and terror and have left a questionable value in the pages of history and yet the unfolding religious expanse of mankind was at work trying to unfold a greater opportunity for mankind.

No undertaking of mankind has been free from error and in its wake it has taken its toll of rich and poor



Street Scene in Southern Mill Village

alike, of old and young, of the educated and the uneducated, and yet, out of these seething efforts progress has come and the errors and suffering have become only history.

The story of agriculture and industry is replete with morbid facts—plagues and failure—hunger and destitution—and yet, out of all of this have come plenty and progress.

In all of the history of the South there is no story more romantic than that of its cotton textile industry. It is the great creator of wealth and happiness for millions of people. Of the 7,950,000 bales of cotton used last year the South used 80%, or approximately 6,400,000 bales.

Assuming the average farmer in the South grows eight bales per acre, this means that the cotton textile mills of the South furnished a market for 800,000 farmers and if this is multiplied by  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , the average number of people in a Southern family, it will mean that it has benefited directly 3,600,000 people on farms.

It is estimated that there are about 325,000 people working in the cotton mills of the South and this would easily mean that an extra million of people depend upon this industry. Then when this income begins to spread

to other millions it fades into incomprehension unless we include the entire population of the South.

But it is not this phase that needs discussion. The subject, "The Cotton Textile Mill and Their Employees," demands discussion in this paper.

If the public will look back to poverty and distress, to sorrow and suffering following the awful days of the Civil War, if it can read and visualize dependency and delinquency; depressions and disaster, it can possibly find that some of the early cotton mills were actuated by the cry of soap, soup and salvation for a group of people who might otherwise have starved. It was the covered wagon of industry pioneering for people to have greater opportunities.

Just as the trip West for the covered wagon was dangerous and disastrous, just so was the trip for the covered wagon of industry dangerous and disastrous.

There were no trails blazed, no experience—money and capital were scarce, but suffering and hungry people were plentiful. The South's entrance into the cotton textile industry was motivated by a high idealism that was never died. It was the missionary spirit prompting those who had a little, to help those who had nothing.

The early history of the industry is not free from faults and fallacies, and yet a goal of accomplishment has been reached. Opportunities have been opened for all, greater than existed for many who were in the best circumstances when the industry began.

The story of its economic contribution is glamorous.



Lobby in Southern Mill Community House

The story of its opportunities for its people is unparalleled.

From hovels and huts of hopelessness and despair, from ignorance and poverty, thousands have trekked

(Continued on Page 68)



# Herman Cone Discusses Industry's Problems\*

**I** IMAGINE that almost everyone of you has asked yourself, or perhaps your neighbor, many times within the past few months—What's the matter with business? Where has it gone and when will it return? I wish I could answer that question for you. I think I've asked myself the same thing many more times than you have, and I'm frank to say the answer is still a puzzle to me.

In order to seek the solution to the problem that we have in common, I think it would be wise to look into the causes. About a year ago business was good. We were able to sell our production at a fair profit and our customers were able to buy our cloth and turn it into garments, and market their products at a profit. Our customers and their customers and their customers' customers naturally thought that the depression was over and that business was going to pick up. They all bought more than they really needed because they expected higher prices, and we sold more goods to them than we really should have because we were afraid that if we did not do so, our competitors would take the business and that when the Fall of 1937 came along we would be left with no orders.

We bought a great deal of cotton with which to make our denims and flannels, and a tremendous lot of grey goods with which to run the Print Works. Fortunately, in the case of Revolution Cotton Mills, their customers were able to sell flannel garments and that plant was able to ship its production. At the denim mills and Print Works we fared much worse. In the early Spring our customers found their business slowing up and asked us to defer the shipments of cloth to them. We had no idea that we were heading into another depression—or rather recession as the Government prefers to have it called—but thought that the lack of business was a temporary affair. Consequently, during the Summer and early Fall we continued to manufacture cloth at the same schedule of operations, and began to fill up our warehouses. Around the first of October, we came to the conclusion that we were up against a real depression and had to begin curtailing at the Print Works and the denim mills. We tried our best to get our customers to order out their goods. We reduced the price of our denims that we had sold at 15 and 15- $\frac{1}{2}$ c a yard to 12- $\frac{1}{2}$ c in order to help our customers sell their overalls. This loss of 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ c a yard may sound insignificant to you, but let's see what it meant when translated into a bale of cloth of 1,000 yards. It meant a reduction of \$25.00 per bale on every bale of cloth for which we had an order, and on October 1st we owed nearly 20,000 bales, a loss of a half a million dollars. We had bought the cotton and paid cash for it, and couldn't go back to the man who sold it to us and get a rebate. And so, the loss was an actual one with us. We had never before taken such a drastic step and had always required our customers to live up to their contracts.

\*Address at Cone Memorial Y. M. C. A., Greensboro, N. C.

## Absurdity of Business Sit-Down Propaganda

That will show you the desperate effort we made to start business going again. I've read a good deal lately coming from Washington to the effect that business is on a sit-down strike and is sulking like a whipped dog. They say that businesses are curtailing and laying off employees as a protest against the New Deal. Such statements are absurd and ridiculous. Why in the world should any business executive, entrusted with stockholders' money on one hand and the welfare of his employees on the other, cut off the noses of both parties to spite the faces of anyone? Our enterprises are no different from thousands of other concerns, and I say again, it is more than foolish to think that we would do such a thing, and I'm sure no other reputable company would do so either.

I've pointed out that one reason for the so-called recession is the fact that a year ago the public became too optimistic and over-bought.

Another reason, which I will only take time to mention, is the terrible debt that our Government is accumulating without any definite plan of finally paying the bill.

To my mind the real cause of this recession can be attributed to fear engendered by a growing distrust of the Administration in Washington. I am thoroughly convinced that the President and his advisers have so scared the business men of this country by the radical and socialistic legislation that they have advocated that Capital, instead of going into a sit-down strike, is running into hiding for safety. I could be specific and name a dozen reasons why I fear the future stability of business, but in the interest of time will discuss only two.

## Cost of Undistributed Profits Tax

You have perhaps heard of the Undistributed Profits Tax. That is a tax figured on a sliding scale, levied on the profits of a business, if the profits are not paid out to stockholders in the form of dividends. On account of this tax, which runs as high as 27%, it is very expensive for a company to lay aside any of its earnings. It must pay them out to its stockholders. Thus you can see that it is now costing a company a great amount of money in the way of taxes to set aside a part of its profits made during a good year for use as a reserve to carry it through a bad year. It is also very expensive now to set aside part of its profits made during a good year for use in expanding its plant. If this Undistributed Profits Tax had been in existence 40 years ago, where would the Proximity Manufacturing Company be now? Perhaps few of you know that this company was started in 1895 with a paid in capital of \$200,000.00. This money built a mill of about 250 looms. Soon thereafter the capital was increased to \$500,000.00. The money that was necessary for expansion from a 250-loom denim mill to

(Continued on Page 67)



# Introducing TALCON B.I.

Talcon, a new sulphonated softener with many desirable characteristics, is now available to the textile industry for finishing rayon or cotton piece goods. Check over these important values:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Talcon forms perfect solutions without scum at any concentration.             | 5 It is stable in solutions containing low percentages of sulphuric acid. |
| 2 It can be used in either hard or soft water.                                  | 6 It does not discolor fabrics under normal heat ranges.                  |
| 3 It produces both body and softness to the finished piece goods.               | 7 Fabrics processed with it do not develop disagreeable odors in storage. |
| 4 It is stable to Glaubers Salt, soda ash, and common salt in normal solutions. | 8 It is economical, because only small quantities are required.           |

Uniformity is assured in the production of Talcon through exacting technical control in manufacturing. Write for information.

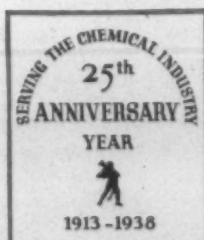


## PROVIDENCE DRYSALETS DIVISION

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY

INCORPORATED

812F Hospital Trust Building, Providence, Rhode Island



Providence Drysalts Division, Hercules Powder Company,  
812F Hospital Trust Building, Providence, Rhode Island

Please send information about Talcon, your new  
sulphonated softener.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

PMT-20



# Yesterday And Today

By Claudius T. Murchison

President of The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

THE cotton textile industry is the most persistent trail blazer in the national economic system. In whatever area it is found it is almost sure to have served as industrial pioneer. It was the first important manufacturing industry to function in New England. To the fishing, sea-going and commercial life of that section, it supplied substance and solidity. Later on, the port towns which it had expanded and the many interior communities which it had built up served as inducements to other industries to continue the process of economic up-building.

But for many years the industrial leadership and the social and political thought of the Northeast was in the main supplied by the great and thriving textile interests; and the diminishing importance of the cotton mills in that area in recent years should not be allowed to detract from the distinguished role which the industry played in the earlier years. New England's economic structure still remains well-balanced and highly integrated and the cornerstone of that great achievements was laid by the textile industry.

This history, in its beginning phases, is now being repeated in the South. Thirty years ago the South was still a vast agricultural interland, its great stretches of forest and field rarely dotted by hamlets and cross-road villages. Its population was almost entirely rural and, as is true in all great undiversified agricultural regions, the per capita productivity of the population, when measured in terms of dollars and cents, was on a very low level.

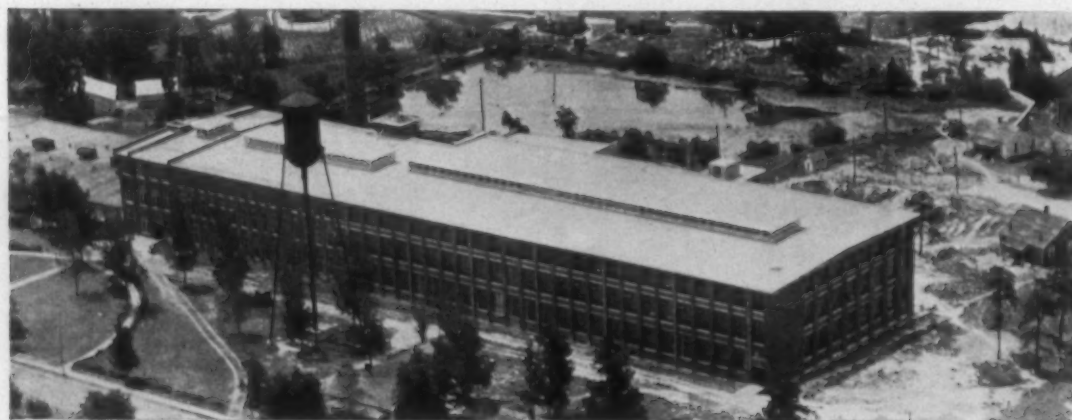
Beginning falteringly near the end of the last century in the upper reaches of the South, the forward pace of

cotton textiles steadily gained momentum, increasing the depth of its penetration as well as the breadth of its reach. With a few exceptions it avoided urban centers and any tendency toward concentration of its units. For the most part the mills persisted in being widely scattered. Their foundations were hewn from the forest or dug from the cotton field. They carried the whirl of the spindle and the clack of the loom into neighborhoods which had never before heard the hiss of steam or the rumble of machinery.

Against this background we must place our visualization of the industry if we are to have a true conception of its social and economic significance in the South. It created thriving communities where previously there had been only widely scattered farm houses. These formed the nuclei for collateral enterprises of all sorts which otherwise would never have made their appearance. From farm to mill village, to trading center, to diversified urban community with its schools, churches, newspapers, theatres, community life—such in whole or in part is the typical sequence.

This development coincided with the decadence of the old Southern agriculture. The great army of croppers, tenants and small farmers, long inured to a simple life of barter and to the bare necessities of existence were, in increasing numbers, sinking into the hopeless poverty of the land. For these the cotton mills supplied both economic and social salvation. Onto the rapidly rising mill villages poured these once hopeless dribbles of humanity through tributaries that reached from the sandhills to the backwoods of the Appalachians.

*(Continued on Page 52)*





## \*"WHY I'VE STUCK TO **GILLEATHER**

"I'VE INVESTIGATED ALL SUBSTITUTES AND NOT ONE OF THEM CAN TRUTHFULLY ANSWER 'YES' TO ALL OF THESE 12 QUESTIONS"

### THE 12 POINT TEST

1. Does it automatically stop spinning when it makes bad yarn?
2. Does it retain its cushion and resiliency in low temperatures, as over the week-end in winter, and as long as it will draft?
3. Does it resist flattening or fluting over the week-end?
4. Does it require a standard diameter arbor, thus eliminating costly changes?
5. Is it impervious to excessive humidity?
6. Does it produce a minimum of eye-brows?
7. Does it eliminate lap-ups as long as it will make good yarn?
8. Does it eliminate cockled yarn, other factors being correct?
9. Does it produce yarn of maximum strength for a given staple, other factors being correct?
10. Does it require a minimum of attention?
11. Does it function properly ALL the time until worn out?
12. Has time proved it any better than the 600 odd "improved" roller coverings that have come and gone?

"Take question No. 1. When leather is too worn to make good yarn, it roughs up, laps up the roving and breaks down the end, an automatic signal to the operative that the covering must be replaced.

"On the other hand all substitutes that I know can be seriously defective and still make bad yarn to the tune of thousands of pounds. For that reason alone I'm off them."

Time has shown that leather can pass all 12

tests. Of course it must be good leather,—like GILLEATHER, made by 4 generations of Gills, specializing in roller leather exclusively. This company cannot substitute the wrong kind of leather by mistake or otherwise, because it buys only one type of skin, specially selected for its suitability and carefully tanned by methods most conducive to quality and long life.

GILLEATHER spins good yarn as long as it lasts. Let us tell you ALL the reasons why.

\*This is not a verbatim quotation, but a summary of what many operating executives have said to us.

**GILLEATHER** SHEEP and CALF SKIN  
*for TOP ROLLS*

SALEM,  
MASSACHUSETTS



# CHEMICALS\*

By E. M. Allen

President, the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.

**E**VERY article used in our daily life has had the touch of chemicals somewhere in its growth or manufacture, and shows how wide is the influence of applied chemistry on our everyday life, embracing food, shelter, clothing, recreation and health, and it is not strange that a certain glamour has been attached to the manufacture of chemicals, because of the importance—to the layman—of the mystery involved. Actually the making of chemicals, though technical and complicated, is a manufacturing business based on the most realistic application of science and engineering.

The making of chemicals is carried on in every State of the Union, but naturally the larger enterprises are located either near the important raw materials or close to consuming areas. The main raw materials used include salt, limestone, sulphur, coal oil and certain other minerals, in addition to products of the farm and forest and air and water. It is of vital importance to locate a chemical plant properly, because all chemicals must now be made at the lowest possible cost to stand up against the intense competition that exists today.

## Investment Per Employee

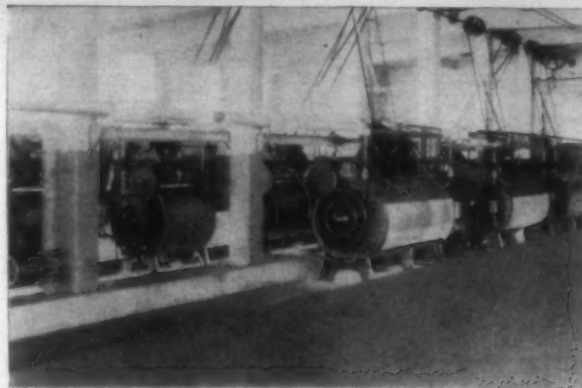
As an employer, the chemical industry in its broad sense has approximately 250,000 workers on its pay rolls. In its narrow definition, it has over 110,000 employees. These employees, on account of the character of the manufacture of chemicals, are necessarily more skilled than workers in less specialized industries. It is interesting to know that 28 per cent of all of the persons em-



ployed in the chemical industry are on a salary basis, as compared to 12.8 per cent for all manufacturing industry. This shows the large proportion of specialized talent in our industry.

Capital invested in chemical plants is of necessity very

high. A special survey made showed an investment of over \$913,000,000 for 111,901 employees. Of this amount \$585,000,000 was in capital assets and \$328,000,000 was in working capital. This shows that the chemical industry has invested \$11,250 for each employee and \$8,156 for each worker on its pay rolls, and I doubt



whether any other industry requires such a large investment per wage earner or employee. The rates of pay and annual income for the chemical wage earner are above those of other important industries.

In competition for export business, we find that wages of the chemical workers in Great Britain are only half that of chemical workers in the United States. The general average of wages of chemical workers in continental Europe are even less than those of the British. The Japanese chemical worker receives only a small fraction of the wage paid to the American chemical employee, and this important fact must be kept in mind, on account of the rapid growth of the Japanese chemical industry, which is highly subsidized by the Japanese Government. Our export business in South America is affected, but more particularly is our business in the Far East. All other countries realize the importance of their chemical industry, which is one of the main parts of national defense in case of war.

## Steady Work Provided

The chemical industry is featured by many continuous operations, and despite this fact, the average weekly hours as reported by the Department of Labor have in the last three years ranged from forty-one to thirty-nine hours per week. The index of factory employment in the industry has also run far ahead that of all industry. The latest 1937 (September) figures show an index of 137.4, as against 102 for all industry, and a similar relationship exists for the monthly index of factory pay rolls. The continuity of employment is another feature of the chemical industry. A survey for 1936 shows that

(Continued on Page 64)

\*This article appeared in a recent edition of the New York Sun. It is reprinted here with the special permission of that newspaper and the author because of the close relationship that exists between the Chemical and Textile Industries.—Editor.



**THERE'S A  
DU PONT DYE  
FOR EVERY  
TEXTILE USE**

**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, INCORPORATED**  
*Organic Chemicals Department · Dyestuffs Division · Wilmington, Del.*



# Return of Confidence Would Release Millions for Machinery Replacements

By A Staff Member

**I**N a recent newspaper article, Fred Rogers Fairchild, Knox professor of political economy at Yale University, emphasizes the tremendously important part which the capital industries play in our economic life.

"Most people", says Mr. Fairchild, "have the idea that the business cycle is chiefly influenced by the buying of consumption goods and that to start recovery, we must do something to stimulate public buying. The truth is, it is the demand for capital goods, far more than the demand for consumption goods, that is the key to the business cycle of depression and recovery."

"At the first signs of trouble ahead," continues the writer, "manufacturers naturally seek to protect their enterprises by reducing expenditures, and one of the easiest ways to reduce expenditures is to postpone the purchase of new machinery and parts. When manufacturers in any large numbers adopt this policy, the effect upon the makers of machinery and tools is quick and drastic. They are compelled to reduce operations and to discharge workers. This starts the train of unemployment, diminished wage payments, impaired purchasing power and finally the spread of the depression to the manufacturers of consumption goods generally."

The editor of this journal recently addressed a letter to some of the large manufacturers of textile mill machinery requesting them to give an estimate of the obsolete equipment that is in need of replacement at the present time, and the amount of money the mills would spend in carrying out a complete modernization program.

Replies to this letter are extremely interesting and significant. The records of one manufacturer show that mills would spend \$135,000,000.00 just to replace looms of their particular make which are ten years old and over, and \$65,000,000.00 to replace those that are twenty years old and over. And this concern points out that "the looms which are 20 or more years old are obsolete beyond all possible argument."

A manufacturer of spinning and preparatory machinery reports a potential replacement market of \$40,750,000.00. A manufacturer of dyeing and finishing machinery states that if obsolete and worn out equipment of this kind were replaced, it would represent an expenditure running to seven figures. "And when you consider," says the author of this letter, "that the goods are run through a modern bleach house at 250 to 275 yards instead of 150 yards a minute; that modern up-to-date tenters are run from 150 to 200 yards instead of 60, 80 or 100 yards, at the most; that calenders equipped with heavy frames and roller bearings are running at 250 yards against the old speeds of 80 to 100 yards, it is easy to understand that a tremendous amount of replacement is overdue."

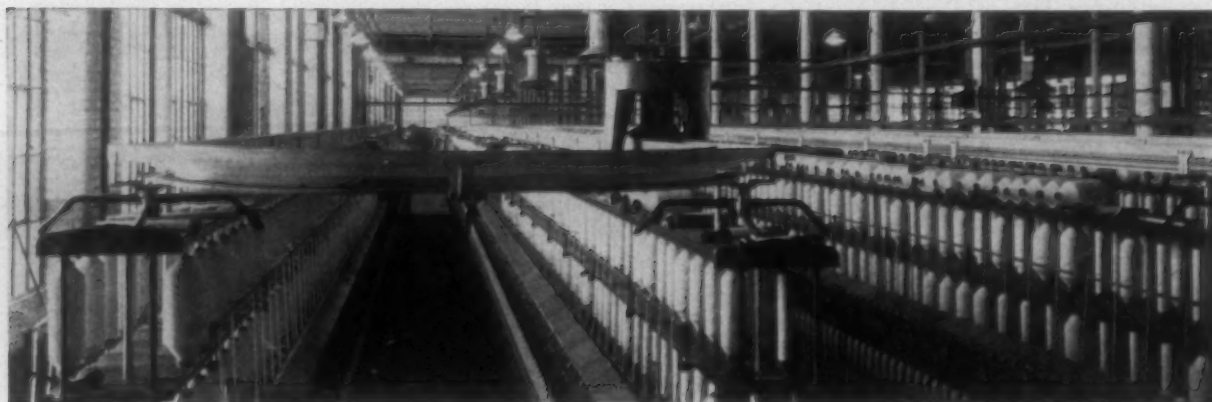
Another manufacturer of similar equipment states that from 25% to 50% of the dyeing, bleaching and finishing machinery in this country would stand either rebuilding or replacing.

A manufacturer of knitting machinery declares that at this time they have the possibility of replacing 500 machines per year for a period of at least three years and that the value of this business in dollars would approximate \$750,000.00. One of the largest makers of full-fashioned machines estimates that 6,300 machines of their type would be required to replace 10,745 obsolete machines over 10 years old and that the capital requirement would be approximately \$63,000,000.00 for the new machines.

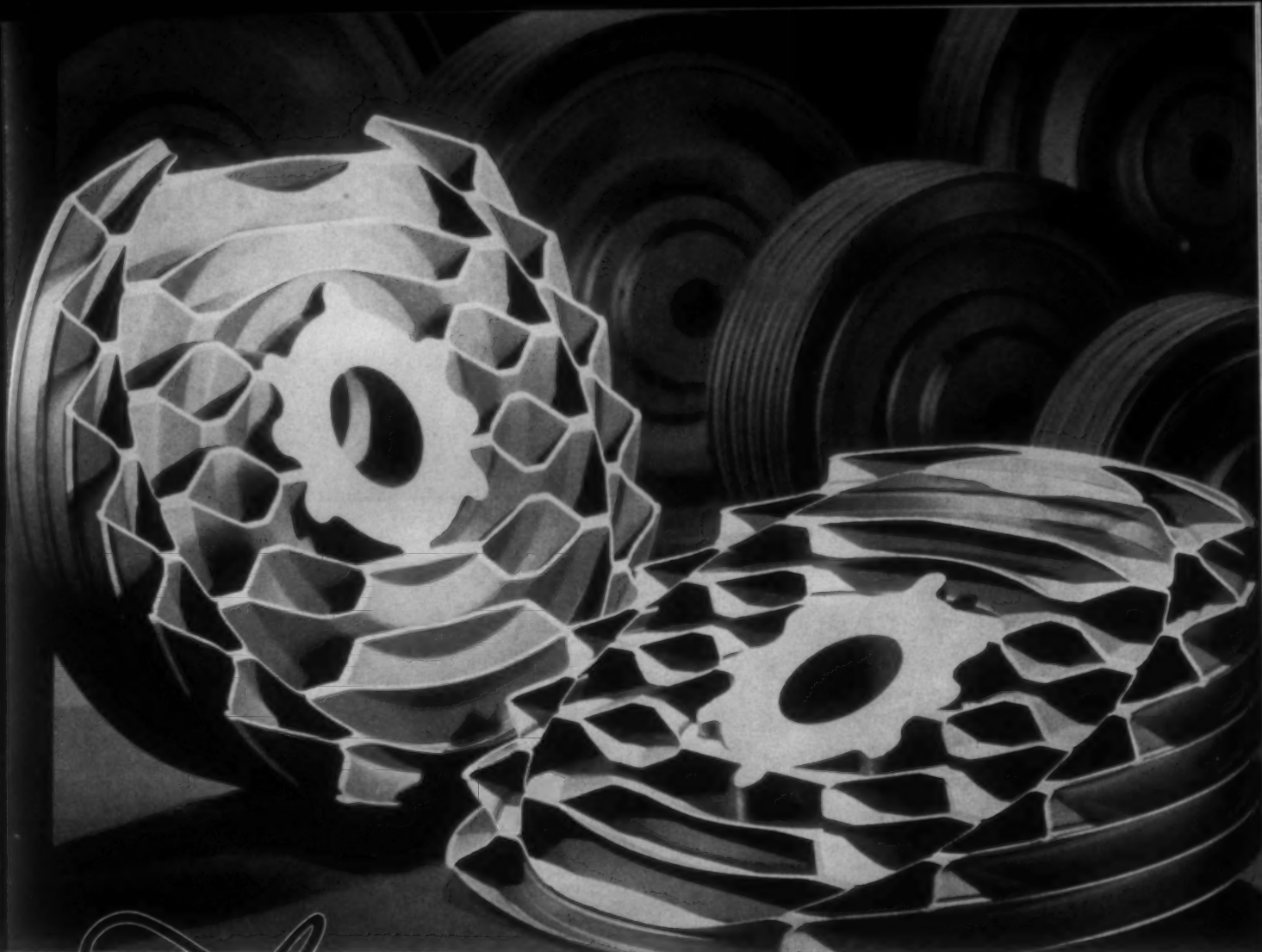
From these scattered returns it is obvious that the potential market for replacements in textile machinery is enormous and that the sum that would be involved in a thorough modernization program would reach a staggering total.

Unfortunately, even in normal times, the mills do not spend as much money on replacements as they could

(Continued on Page 65)







## *The inside story . . .*

**T**HIS illustration tells the inside story of Duro-Brace Texsteel Sheaves.

Lightness (in order to reduce bearing pressures to a minimum) is highly desirable in a sheave, but none of its strength may be sacrificed to this end.

Allis-Chalmers engineers set about this seemingly contradictory problem and solved it by designing an interior grid-type of construction, which gives the strength and rigidity of cast iron with the lightness of pressed steel, and a smartness in appearance that adds distinction to any machines equipped with them.

In this design the outside walls of the sheave are also reinforced by convex steel plates, which so greatly increase their strength as to eliminate distortion even under the severest duty. The result is a light, true-running, vibrationless drive always.

Duro-Brace Texrope Drives are silent, 98.9% efficient, slipless, shock-absorbing, require no belt dressing or lubrication, and are not affected by dirt or moisture.

Write us for Bulletin No. 2188, which sets forth the advantages that Duro-Brace Texsteel Drives offer you in all matters of power transmission.

**Belts by Goodrich**

**TEXROPE DIVISION**  
**ALLIS-CHALMERS**



**M I L W A U K E E W I S C O N S I N**

# Annual Machinery Increase Figures For The South

By David Clark

**A**DDITIONAL equipment was added to Southern textile mills during 1937. The increases were much greater than during 1936 but did not compare with those of normal years in the past.

## Spindle Increase

The increase in spindles was 197,218 compared with 96,000 in 1936. The increase figures do not include replacement spindles, which amounted to a very large figure, or silk throwing spindles, which were probably in excess of 50,000.

## Looms Added

During 1937 there was an increase of 7,309 looms as compared to 5,562 for 1936. Quite a large number of the looms were for silk and rayon weaving.

## Circular Knitting Machines

Our compilation shows an increase of 3,168 circular knitting machines during 1937 as compared to a total of 4,412 during 1935. A considerable portion of the equipment of circular knitting machines was from dismantled mills, either North or South.

## Full-Fashioned Knitting Machines

The growth of the full-fashioned knitting industry of the South continued during 1937, as our records show 602 machines added during the year as compared with 407 during 1936.

The figures shown below give in detail the number of spindles, looms and knitting machines installed in the South in 1937. These figures do not include equipment installed for *replacement purposes*, but represent net gains by the mills listed. The figures do not distinguish between installations of new and used equipment nor do they take account of machinery which has been dismantled.

## Clark's Annual Spindle Increase List

The following tabulations give the name and location of each mill in the South that installed additional spindles during 1937, together with the totals by States:

### Alabama

	Spindles
Anniston Mfg. Co., Anniston	2,160
Bemis Bros. Bag Co., Bemiston	6,268
Boaz Mill & Gin Co., Boaz	4,060
Geneva Cotton Mills, Geneva	3,872
West Point Mfg. Co., Langdale	5,040
Opelika Mills, Opelika	2,000
Micolas Cotton Mills, Opp	1,920
Opp Cotton Mills, Opp	4,728
Cowikey Mills, Ozark	208
West Point Mfg. Co., Riverview	2,152
Wehadkee Yarn Mills, Rock Mills	866

Total 33,274

### Georgia

Caroline Mills, Carrollton	1,064
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Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga	252
Muskogee Mfg. Co., Columbus	1,364
Chicopee Mfg. Co., Georgia	2,400
Pepperton Cotton Mills, Jackson	1,008
Monroe Cotton Mills, Monroe	620
Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville	2,976
Union Mfg. Co., Union Point	500

Total 10,184

### Mississippi

J. W. Sanders Cotton Mill, Meridian	2,548
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Total 2,548

### North Carolina

Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City	5,016
Robinson Yarn Mills, Dallas	3,014
Marshall Field & Co., Draper	13,160
Randolph Mills, Franklinville	812
Parkdale Mills, Gastonia	2,890
Trenton Cotton Mills, Gastonia	976
Glen Raven Cotton Mills, Glen Raven	416
Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro	1,288
Granite Falls Mfg. Co., Granite Falls	400
Greenville Spinners, Inc., Greenville	940
P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Hanes	8,960
Jackson Mills No. 3, High Point	7,892
Anchor Mills, Huntersville	3,404
Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis	1,488
Linn Mills Co., Landis	5,016
Mebane Yarn Mills, Mebane	2,520
Union Mills Co., Monroe	2,448
New City Mills, Newton	1,004
Ragan Spinning Co., Ragan	7,328
Cannon Mills Co., Rockwell	2,880
Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount	7,000
Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford	3,584
Wade Mfg. Co., Wadesboro	1,536
Peck Mfg. Co., Warrenton	904

Total 84,876

### South Carolina

Arkwright Mills, Arkwright	2,544
Cheraw Cotton Mills, Cheraw	432
Saxon Mills, Chesnee	7,196
Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton	6,784
Union-Buffalo Mills, Fairmont	1,088
Franklin Processing Co., Fingerville	716
Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville	1,782
Jackson Mills, Iva	1,248
Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster	24,000
Monarch Mills, Lockhart	1,408
Pacific Mills, Lyman	240
Gossett Mills, Pendleton	612
Startex Mills, Tucapau	6,572

(Continued on Page 24)



**IG**

# **WAVES**

for **TEXTILES**

UNIFORM SYNTHETIC WAXES FOR FINISHING

**General Dyestuff Corporation**

435 HUDSON STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y.





**Annual Machinery Increase Figures for South***(Continued from Page 22)*

	Spindles
Union-Buffalo Mills, Union	448
Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney	642
Cannon Mills Co., York	2,012
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,724</b>
<b>Tennessee</b>	
Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga	4,000
Dyersburg Cotton Products Co., Dyersburg	952
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,952</b>
<b>Texas</b>	
South Texas Cotton Mills, Brenham	624
Houston Cotton Mills, Kingsville	552
Sherman Mfg. Co., Sherman	948
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,124</b>
<b>Virginia</b>	
Martinsville Cotton Mills, Martinsville	1,536
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,536</b>
<b>Increase By States</b>	
Alabama	33,274
Georgia	10,184
Mississippi	2,548
North Carolina	84,876
South Carolina	57,724
Tennessee	4,952
Texas	2,124
Virginia	1,536
<b>Total</b>	<b>197,218</b>

**Clark's Annual Loom Increase List**

The following tabulations give the name and location of each mill in the South that installed additional looms during 1937, together with the total by States.

<b>Alabama</b>	
	Looms
Dwight Mfg. Co., Alabama	220
Anniston Mfg. Co., Anniston	50
Classe Ribbon Works, Anniston	4
*Carol Ribbon Mills, Attalla	20
Bemis Bros. Bag Co., Bemiston	124
*Benj. Kahn Ribbon Mills, Gadsden	60
Geneva Cotton Mills, Geneva	88
West Point Mfg. Co., Langdale	151
Opelika Mills, Opelika	49
Pepperell Mfg. Co., Opelika	15
Micolas Mills, Opp	40
Opp Cotton Mills, Opp	53
West Point Mfg. Co., Riverview	269
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,143</b>
<b>Georgia</b>	
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co., Columbus	8
Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus	28
Seaboard Silk Mills, Elberton	36
Highland Mills, Griffin	29
Jefferson Mills No. 1, Jefferson	42
Monroe Cotton Mills, Monroe	6

Moultrie Cotton Mills, Moultrie	6
Arnco Mills, Newnan	30
Jefferson Cotton Mills No. 3, Royston	168

<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>
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**North Carolina**

Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City	103
Brookford Mills, Brookford	57
Henrietta Mills, Henrietta	189
Central Falls Mfg. Co., Central Falls	90
Barber Mfg. Co., Charlotte	2
Southern Friction Materials Co., Charlotte	2
Cliffside Mills, Cliffside	109
Marshall Field & Co., Draper	353
Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin	58
Queen Ann Mills, Ellenboro	32
Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City	4
Randolph Mills, Franklinville	63
Glen Raven Cotton Mills, Glen Raven	20
Greensboro Weaving Co., Greensboro	4
Minette Mills, Grover	2
High Point Weaving Co., High Point	40
Jackson Mills No. 3, High Shoals	80
Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis	520
Cascade Rayon Mills, Mooresville	170
New City Mills Co., Newton	3
Cannon Mills Co., Salisbury	75
Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford	70
Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby	67
Spofford Mills, Wilmington	16
Carolina Narrow Fabrics Co., Winston-Salem	10

<b>Total</b>	<b>2,139</b>
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**Oklahoma**

Commander Mills, Inc., Sands Springs	64
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<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>
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**South Carolina**

Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls	320
Saxon Mills, Chesnee	105
Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton	12
Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton	404
Darlington Mfg. Co., Darlington	78
Union-Buffalo Mills, Fairmont	55
Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville	440
Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls	168
Conestee Mills, Greenville	23
Franklin Mills, Greer	3
Laurens Cotton Mills, Laurens	90
Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Rock Hill	6
Industrial Cotton Mills, Rock Hill	88
Saxon Mills, Spartanburg	77
Union-Buffalo Mills, Union	95
Kenneth Cotton Mills, Walhalla	25
Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney	28

<b>Total</b>	<b>2,017</b>
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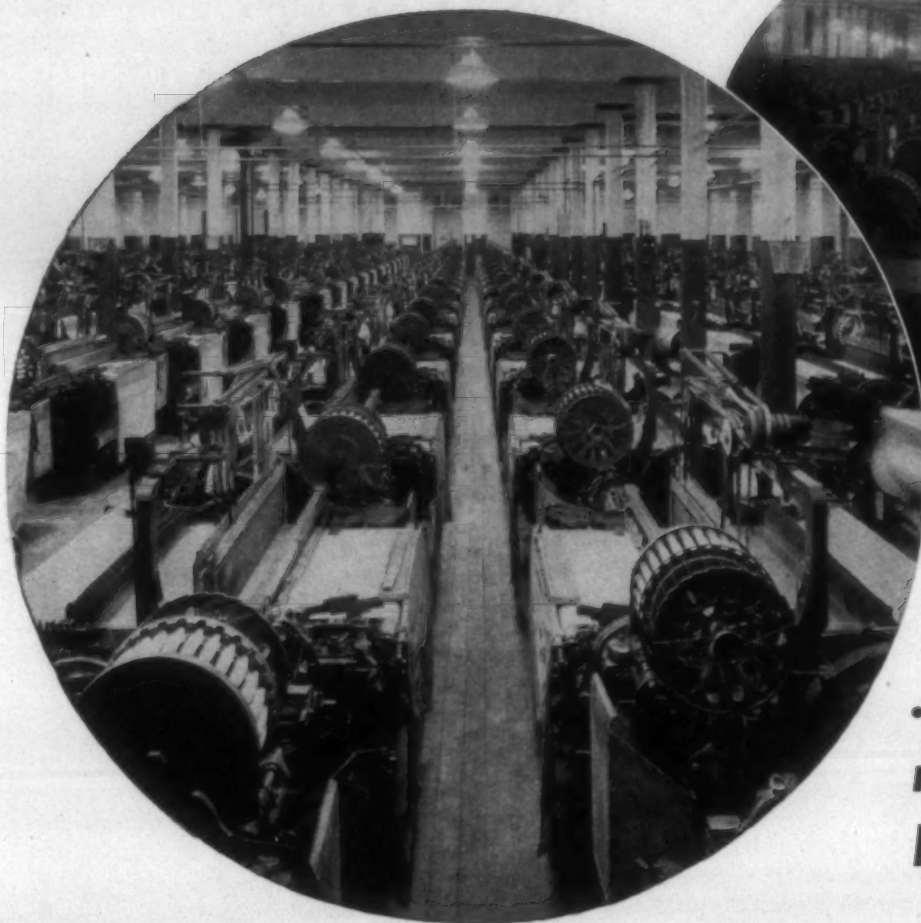
**Tennessee**

*Bristol Weaving Co., Bristol	226
Minjay Mills Corp., Morristown	8
Werthan Bag Co., Nashville	75
*Roane Textile Mills, Rockwood	40

<b>Total</b>	<b>349</b>
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*(Continued on Page 59)*

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**... with  
mercury  
light**



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By combining Mercury and Incandescent Lamps in many conventional type luminaires, a psychologically cool, white light can be obtained.

There's no place for gloom in modern textile plants, even when operating costs must be kept down to rock-bottom. Good seeing is *always* good business, and with General Electric Type-H Mercury Lamps illumination values for high "seeability" are increased 60 to 140% for the same current cost as other means.

In the weave room, for winding or warping — everywhere in the plant where production is influenced by good seeing — you'll find that this high-efficiency light source can justify itself in actual operating savings. In addition, protection against eye-fatigue is often an important key to improved employee morale.

Write for complete information on which to base your immediate or long range modernization plans.

**GENERAL  ELECTRIC**

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Incandescent Lamp Department  
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Order your auxiliary devices which were designed especially for this lamp from the General Electric Vapor Lamp Company.



# Accident Prevention Effort a Major Activity Of N.C.C.M.A.

By Hunter Marshall, Secretary-Treasurer

**S**OMETHING over two years ago, the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, representing the interest of the Textile Industry, joined hands with the North Carolina Industrial Commission, the body charged with the duty of administering the Workman's Compensation Law, in an effort to reduce accidents in the textile mills of this State. It was evident that the prevention of accidents was an important adjunct in the operation of a mill and tended to increase production, produce a higher quality in workmanship, lower costs and prevent waste.

In promoting and developing the Safety Contest a major part of the burden has been carried by T. A. Wilson and his associates on the North Carolina Industrial Commission. The representatives of the textile industry are most grateful for the outstanding service they have rendered."

For the purpose of carrying out this program the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association appointed a safety contest committee, composed of M. W. Heiss, of Proximity Manufacturing Company, Greensboro, N. C., as chairman; W. H. Ruffin, of the Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham, N. C.; Ellison A. Smyth, 3rd, of Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.; E. M. Hunter, Jr., Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, North Carolina, and C. C. Campbell, of Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co., Spray, N. C. This committee held a number of meetings with the representatives of the North Carolina Industrial Commission and worked out rules and regulations to govern a safety contest among textile mills of this State. It was provided that mills participating in safety contest be divided in four groups: the first group comprised mills with 200 employees and under; second group comprised of mills with 201 to 400 employees; the third group, 401 to 750 employees, and fourth group 751 employees and over. The period of the contest was fixed by the committee and suitable trophies and awards were provided by the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association. The first Statewide contest was started July 1, 1936, and continued to October 15th of that year, with 171 textile mills and a total of 59,742 employees participating. During the first year of operation excellent results were obtained during contest. The competing plants operated a total of 33,051,191 man hours; 56 plants operated during the entire contest without a lost time accident and 153 mills with 47,335 employees operated for one or more months without a lost time accident.

The second year of the contest was conducted with an even greater degree of success. There were 230 mills participating with 81,557 employees as against 171 plants the first year. During the first year the frequency of accidents was 15.90 per million man hours as against 11.54 per million man hours for the second year, or a

reduction of 4.46 per million man hours.

Trophies and certificates of merit were presented to representatives of the mills winning in the contest at the annual meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association. The following record of trophy winners is outstanding and shows how vital such a contest may be in the operation of a mill. The winner of the trophy in group No. 1 was the Valdese Manufacturing Company, Valdese, N. C., which plant had no lost time accident after having worked 306,000 man-hours.

The trophy winner of group No. 2 was Arista Mills Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C., which plant went through 496,800 man-hours without a lost time accident.

The winner in group No. 3 was Erwin Cotton Mills No. 5, which worked 936,760 man-hours without a lost time accident.

The trophy winner in group No. 4 was Erwin Cotton Mills No. 4, located at Durham, North Carolina, which had the best record in that group with only one accident during a working period of 950,447 man-hours.

The above trophies and certificates of merit are conspicuously displayed in the mills as a constant reminder to the employees that they are participating in this contest.

The third year of the contest is now on with more than 243 plants participating, and it is believed that the contest will be the means of maintaining a greater degree of health and happiness among all employees and a saving to the industry by avoiding the waste due to accidents.

In addition to the chief winner in each division, the committee in charge of this contest decided, as it did last year, to give a certificate of merit to other winners in the four groups.

A complete list of the awards is as follows:

## Second State-Wide Textile Contest

Group I (200 Employees or less)		
Company	Location	Man-Hours
Abernathy-Houser Mfg. Co.	Cherryville	152,720
Barber Mfg. Co.	Charlotte	14,984
Sidney-Blumenthal & Co.	Rocky Mt.	188,814
Cloverdale Dye Works	High Point	56,350
Columbia Mfg. Co.	Ramseur	230,906
Dixon Mills, Inc.	Gastonia	210,285
Dudham Hosiery Mills (Mill No. 7)	Carrboro	176,877
Efrd Mfg. Co. (Plant No. 1)	Albemarle	118,936
Greenville Spinners, Inc.	Greenville	169,335
Groves Thread Co. (Fin. Plant)	Gastonia	96,229
Highland Cotton Mills (Plant No. 3)	High Point	60,160
Morehead Cotton Mills Co.	Spray	154,230
Oxford Cotton Mills	Oxford	183,241
Paolo Cotton Mills	Statesville	156,080
Puritan Fabrics, Inc. (Burlington Mills)	Fayetteville	44,834
Roxboro Cotton Mills	Roxboro	250,368
Sadie Cotton Mills Co.	Kings Mtn.	130,249
Southern Dyers Div. (Beam Dyeing Dept.), Burlington Mills	Burlington	84,727
Superior Yarn Mills (Long Island Plt.)	Statesville	129,162
Textiles, Inc. (Arkray Plant)	Gastonia	115,270
Textiles, Inc. (Flint No. 1)	Gastonia	161,353
Textiles, Inc. (Gray Plant)	Gastonia	186,593
Textiles, Inc. (Mutual No. 1)	Gastonia	119,960
Textiles, Inc. (Ridge Mill)	Gastonia	87,732
Textiles, Inc. (Winget Plant)	Gastonia	144,703
Valdese Mfg. Co.	Valdese (Tro.)	306,000

(Continued on Page 59)



# For Better Long-Draft SPINNING

**A**LL cotton men know the economies which have been made with long-draft spinning—many know, too, the improvements in production which these two U S Products have contributed.

## SPINNING BOBBIN

NOTE improved shield construction on U S spinning bobbin in which a special brass shield replaces reinforcing ring and brass bushing. This construction prevents splitting of base—maintains uniform spindle fit under all conditions of humidity and with heavy packages.

## CARDROOM BOBBIN

UNIFORMITY of U S cardroom bobbins is assured by careful gauge-testing at the factory. Speeders, 6", 7", and 8" traverse, are guaranteed not to exceed .0116, and Intermediates and Slubbers, 9", 10", 11", and 12" traverse, are guaranteed not to exceed .0156 either side of the diameter specified. Special attention also given to finish to assure absolute satisfaction.

Ask the nearest U S Representative  
to show you samples.



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# Textile Education in the South

By B. Ellis Royal

**I**N the hurly-burly of its astonishingly rapid growth into the greatest industry of its kind in the world, the Southern Textile Industry had little time to devote to the technical education of operatives and executives. Hours were long, educational facilities scarce, and the majority of the operatives were largely self trained. This condition is fast disappearing, as mill executives realize more and more the economic unsoundness of poorly trained help, and competition has become so great it is necessary for a mill to operate efficiently in order to stay in business.

More attention is now being given to educating the workers in the operation of their jobs than has ever been the case in the past. There are five colleges in the South which offer a complete course in textiles, and there are over a thousand students enrolled in the various textile departments of these schools. Courses are offered in every phase of textile manufacture, and there is modern machinery in all of these schools to supply practical experience. Demand for graduates in textiles exceeds the supply.

A. French Textile School of the Georgia School of Technology was established in 1899, and was the first textile school in the South. In addition to the basic textile courses, such as weaving, yarn manufacture, etc., this school offers Knitting, Testing, Microscopy, Rayon Manufacture, Cotton Classing, and other courses. A unique system is offered at this school in the Co-operative Plan, whereby students alternate between school and mill work in three-month periods, and thereby are enabled to earn a goodly portion of the money necessary to finance their education, while at the same time getting practical experience in the mill.

North Carolina State College Textile School was built in 1901, and instruction started that year. There are five four-year courses offered, consisting of Textile Manufacturing, Textile Chemistry and Dyeing, Textile Management, Weaving and Designing, and Yarn Manufacture. In addition to two research laboratories, this school has an experimental room equipped with a full complement of carding and spinning machinery for the use of

North Carolina manufacturers who are invited to send representatives to the Textile School to conduct any test desired. N. C. State Textile School, in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, assisted in the development of cotton fabrics for road building.

Clemson Textile School, at Clemson, S. C., offers Weaving and Designing, Textile Engineering, and Textile Chemistry and Dyeing. The foundation of Clemson's new textile building is now being laid, and the cost of the completed building will be about \$432,000. The school plans to add about \$200,000 worth of equipment during the next two years. This school has grown from 65 students in 1927 to 375 in 1938.

The new and modernly equipped Textile Building of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., is shown on these pages. Courses include Yarn Manufacturing,



N. C. State Textile School Laboratory

Textile Administration, Chemistry and Dyeing, Weaving and Designing, and others. Equipment includes one-process picking, carding and drawing, standard size slubbers and fly-frames, standard size spinning and weaving equipment, slashing, dyeing, etc. Important tests on the development of various starches for use in the textile industry have been carried on here for some years in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Texas Textile School, College Station, Tex., offers Spinning, Warping, Weaving, Dyeing, and Cotton Marketing and Classing.

## Vocational Training

Every mill executive knows it is expensive to train an operative. The overseer or second hand does not have enough time to spare from his duties to properly instruct a novice; operatives do not have time for proper instruction, and all too frequently do not wish to help another gain knowledge of his work. The net result of this has been that the ordinary textile operative has

Textile Building At Alabama Polytechnic Institute



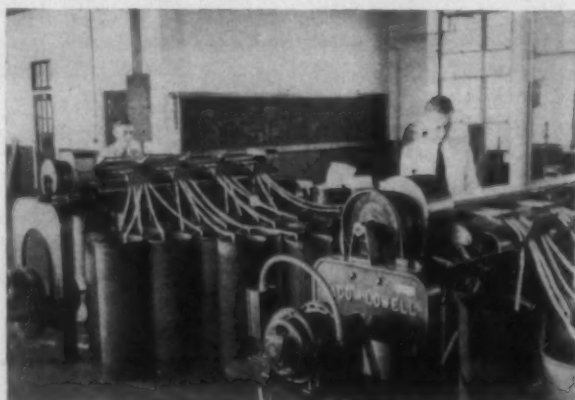


had to "pick up," through countless mistakes and experimentations, his knowledge and skill at a job. This is clearly a waste of time and money, and has cost the mills of the South millions of dollars.

During the past ten years, through individual initiative and with help from the government, scores of vocational classes have been started, some entirely financed by the mills and some in conjunction with the high school systems. It is a rather painful process, being new, and many overseers and even some superintendents eye the innovation askance, and predict no good from it. Disapproval, though, comes largely from the group of diehards, of the old school, who gained their position and experience from the school of hard knocks. They are deserving of praise for having gained some recognition of their efforts, and if they were starting over again, they would be the first to recognize the value of the vocational classes and take advantage of them.

Progress is inevitable. No industry and no organization can exist at a standstill, and it is significant to note that the most successful and progressive mills are the ones that are stressing most the education of workers for their jobs. The men who are most enthusiastic about vocational training are not crackpots; they are hard-headed business men, alert to take advantage of opportunities for themselves and their workers. They know that their existence, and the existence of their workers, depends upon efficient operation of their plants. As textile machinery becomes more complex and efficient, they know that the operators of these machines must have more training in their operation.

Generally speaking, the public has an opinion that the operation of textile machinery calls for unskilled labor. This is far from the truth, as any person who is at all familiar with the industry knows. While it is true that



Drawing Frames at Alabama Polytechnic Institute

manufacturers of textile machinery have made it as nearly automatic as any machinery, the very complexity of manufacture makes skill a prerequisite, and lack of skill a source of multiple trouble.

The essence of good cotton manufacturing is uniformity, or evenness. And a careless act on the part of only one operative, while apparently insignificant in itself, may result in a great deal of bad work. Incorrect set-



C. & K. Looms at N. C. State

tings, bad piecing, careless doffing, wrong gears, etc., may not appear to be so important, but a single incorrect draft gear on a spinning frame might ruin a number of cuts of cloth, or batches of yarn. On accumulation of small mistakes may mean the difference between profit and loss for the mills. The object of the vocational schools is the elimination of these costly errors.

A few days ago we sent out a number of letters to cotton mills of the South asking them to tell us whether or not they had vocational training, and to give us some facts about their classes. The response was surprising, and we found that more than 80% of the representative group that were contacted were conducting vocational classes, either of their own initiative or in co-operation with local school authorities. Total enrollment of the classes was more than 5,000, and if all the mills could have been contacted the total would probably have been nearly double that number.

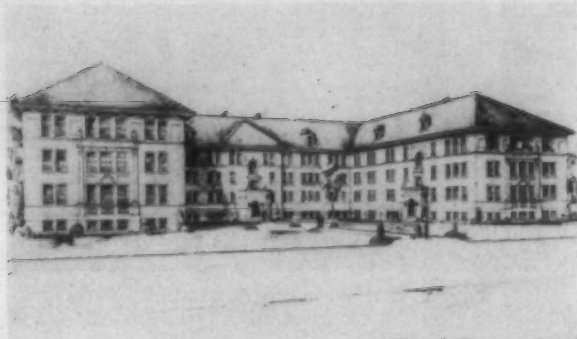
In addition to the technical training given employees, many of the mills also are conducting classes for the benefit of the young girls of the villages. They are taught to cook and sew, to buy economically, to prepare wholesome and nutritious meals, to care for children, to care for the sick, and other social, civic and economic problems.

Teaching of this kind is not necessary for the operation of an industry. It springs from a desire to see more satisfied and happy workers. And it marks progress that has not been attained in the cotton manufacturing industry of any other part of the world.

Bibb Manufacturing Company, with mills at Macon, Porterdale, and Columbus, Ga., has the largest number enrolled in vocational classes. There are 150 students at Macon mills, 400 at Porterdale, and 550 at Columbus, a total of 1,100. These classes were started about 12 years ago, and their success is obvious in view of the large attendance.

The West Point Manufacturing Company began experimenting with vocational training in 1914, and they now have five schools, in Lanett, Shawmut, Langdale, Fairfax, and Riverview, Ala., with a large number of students. The following is quoted from their report: "In the high schools of the five towns are classes of boys who are over 16 years of age and who have completed Junior High School. These classes meet daily in two-hour periods and are given instruction in the textile manufacturing processes beginning with the sources, types, etc., of the raw material and ending with the marketing





The New Clemson Textile Building

of the finished goods. Every machine in the entire process is studied from the standpoint of function in the manufacturing process, nomenclature of parts of machine, special functions as well as organization and assembly. . . . The students of this course do three hours of laboratory work daily in the mills, working with the machines that are studied in the class room. . . . Two years are required for the completion of this course. . . . An advanced course in textiles and textile engineering is also offered those boys who have completed the high schools, and who may not be in financial position to attend college. . . . Classes are organized from the girls and young women who are out of school, but who feel the need of additional training so as to be able to meet the everyday social, civic and economic problems successfully."

The Cone Mills of Greensboro, N. C., have an extensive vocational program in effect, with almost 500 students. Revolution, Proximity, and White Oak Mills all have vocational training, and they report that most of the promotions made since these classes were begun have been made from the ranks of the vocational classes. They have also been conducting classes for their colored workers for several years.

Here are a few excerpts from replies to our inquiry about vocational training:

At the present time, in our mill, we are conducting two classes for loom fixers. Each class has an average attendance of about eight men. These prospects are the ones which we think will later on make us good fixers.

\* \* \*

These classes were started in October, 1937, and along



Vocational Class at Marshall Field &amp; Co., Spray, N. C.

with these classes we organized a class for colored help which has a membership of about 20.

\* \* \*

It is my personal opinion, which is concurred in by the other members of our executive plant organization, that this is one of the finest things we have done to benefit our employees and to develop young men, as well as to train the old employees in the proper methods of handling their jobs.

\* \* \*

We feel that these classes have been a tremendous help to our employees, and have been the means of several promotions.

\* \* \*

Practically all of our fixers and second hands have attended these classes. . . . We have found them to be very helpful, not only in having more capable and efficient help, but also in getting more interested, progressive type persons in the mill.

\* \* \*

. . . . We have regular classes for our employees at our Welfare building, as follows: Home Hygiene, Domestic Science, Sewing Class, Red Cross Training Class, Class for Mill Band, Baby Health Classes, and Prenatal Training.

\* \* \*

We find the vocational classes very helpful in training our young men and women, giving us an opportunity to



Red Cross Class at Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

judge the qualifications of the various members of the group, and as a rule, promotions are made from those who are taking advantage of the educational facilities.

\* \* \*

The class for colored employees is studying mathematics. . . . Most of the promotions that have been made since these classes were begun have been made from the ranks of the Vocational classes.

\* \* \*

With this class we are trying to eliminate the necessity of hiring loom fixers from outside our community.

\* \* \*

In addition to a thorough course in cotton mill processes . . . . students are well drilled in the following subjects: first aid, accident prevention, personal hygiene, health rules, diet, budgeting and general citizenship, beginning with family life, character, personality, etc.

\* \* \*

A conservative estimate for the present year for equipment, supplies, and teachers' salaries is \$20,000. . . . These classes meet two hours daily, and do three hours of laboratory work daily in the mills. . . . Two years are required for completion of this course.

The girls have designed and made practical work aprons and dresses, emphasizing economy in purchases, and are now ready to begin a study of planning and preparing wholesome meals, especially lunches, for industrial workers.

\* \* \*

Of course the boys obtain high school credit for the three hours per day that they devote to the Textile School. The mill employees give two hours per day throughout eight months and receive a certificate from the State when they complete the course.

\* \* \*

I think that if vocational classes are conducted in the proper way, nothing can do more to make employees of a plant satisfied and interested in their jobs.

\* \* \*

... course in dyeing. I find that it helps them in their work, and creates more interest and makes them really know why they are using various chemicals. I am thoroughly sold on this type of instruction.

\* \* \*

The Exposition Mill Baby Health Center tops the list of all centers in Atlanta, both in the number of babies, and in visits to the center in 1937. It has broken all records in its history and there have been fewer serious illnesses among the babies than ever before.

\* \* \*

It is important to note that many of them have received pay increases ranging from \$20 to \$30 a month as a result of the courses they have taken at the textile school, which prepares them for promotion to executive positions.

A partial list of the mills of the South that are conducting vocational classes follows:

Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga.; Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.; Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.; American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.; Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.; Pepperell Mfg. Co., Lindale, Ga.; Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.; Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.; West Point Mfg. Co., West Point, Ga.; Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.; Proximity Mills, Greensboro, N. C.; White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.; Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.; Granite Finishing Works, Haw River, N. C.; Cramerton Mills, Inc., Cramerton, N. C.; Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; Roanoke Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; Stark Mills, Hogansville, Ga.; Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; Chicopee Mfg. Co., Gainesville, Ga.; Pacific Mills, Colum-



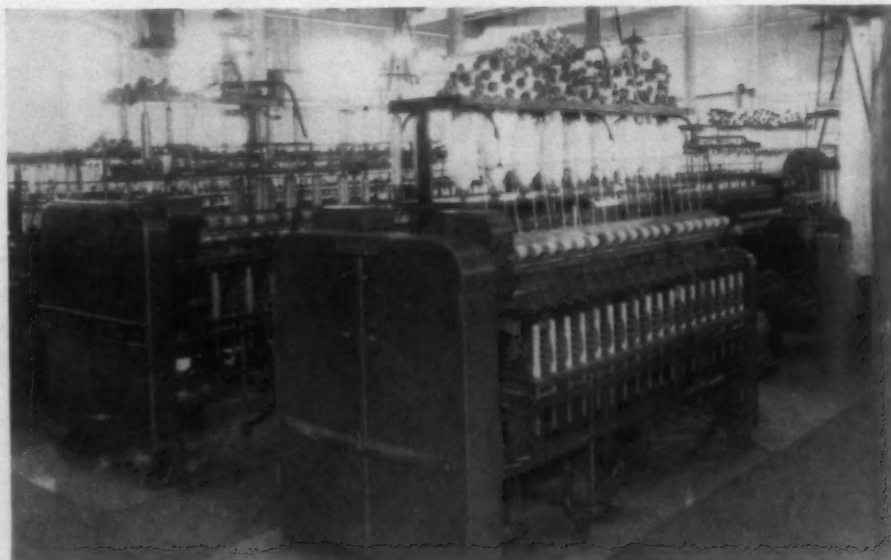
Class at Langdale, West Point Mfg. Co., in Social, Civic, and Economic Problems

bia, S. C.; Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C.; Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.; China Grove Cotton Mills Co., China Grove, N. C.; Firestone Cotton Mills,



Boys' Class of West Point Mfg. Co.

Gastonia, N. C.; Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.; Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.; Hannah Pickett Mills, Inc., Rockingham, N. C.; Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga.; Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.; Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C.; Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee, N. C.; Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Atco, Ga.; Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.; Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, Ninety-Six, S. C.; Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.; Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville, S. C.; Ware Shoals Mfg. Co. Ware Shoals, S. C.; Marshall Field & Co., Spray, N. C.; Pacific Mills, Lyman S. C.; Jackson Mills, Wellford, S. C.; Startex Mills, Tucapau, S. C.; Mayfair Cotton Mills, Arcadia, S. C.; Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.; Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.



Spinning Department at A. French Textile School, Atlanta, Ga.

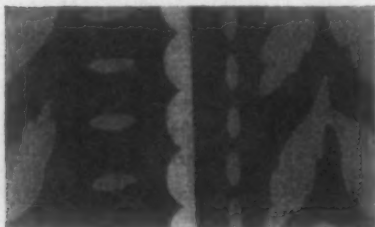
# The Cotton Fabric Stylist

One has only to keep a weather eye on the advertisements of the shops in order to receive conclusive proof that from the standpoint of fashion cottons are still on the up and up.

Franklin Simon in New York recently gave out—to quote them—"The Most Brilliant Cruise News of the Year" in a large, almost full page advertisement of "Bali Prints" by the artist-author Miguel Covarrubias. The designs were printed on Everfast cottons and were exclusive with that shop. The fabrics had been made up in everything from shorts to evening dresses and were indeed a gay and colorful collection. The patterns included exotic birds, flowers, and butterflies flung against backgrounds of daring color. A Balinese dancer with fan-shaped headdress disported herself on another fabric with characteristic and very decorative South Sea allure. The clothes into which these novel cottons had been fashioned, while entirely wearable, had in many instances a distinctly Balinese flavor—and the whole thing was pretty much in the nature of a scoop.

## Primitive Cottons

Primitive cottons are headliners among the new trends. The patterns include stripes, bands and bayaderes of Chinese, Mexican, Hungarian, Peruvian, Danish and Hawaiian inspiration (pineapple and all!)



Swatch 1

They are printed on a great variety of grounds among which are haircords—these are particularly good—piques, slub broadcloth, seersucker, shantung, muslins and suitings.

Illustration 1 on this page is a particularly beautiful example of primitive design. It is a fantastic stripe consisting of leaves, scallops, hearts, ovals and diamonds print-



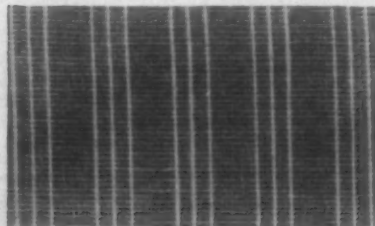
ed in sage green, brilliant yellow and coral on a black ground.

## Mannish Fabrics

The tendency toward using mannish cottons for women's clothes shows no indication of abating. It is, if anything, growing stronger. Suitings and shirtings, Oxfords, chambray, gabardine, denim and typically masculine coatings come under this classification. They are patterned with checks of various stripes (pin stripes are specially important), chevrons and Dobby novelties.

Very chic and high style is the pin-striped chambray which we illustrate, Number II. Fabrics of this type are being employed by makers of shirtwaist frocks and blouses in the upper grades.

Everything from haircord to ottoman



Swatch 2

and bengaline is smart this season. Included are reps and novelty cords of various kinds.

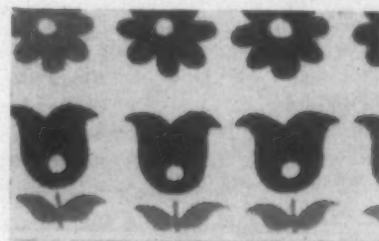
## Ribs and Cords

Sometimes these corded fabrics are also printed. They are a favored ground for

marine and accessory prints (such as the glove print we published last month), the new floral checks, Mexican patterns and the fascinating scroll designs inspired by old and modern iron grills, which have recently made an appearance.

The haircord illustrated, Number 3, shows a prim arrangement of highly stylized flowers in brilliant colors on a white ground.

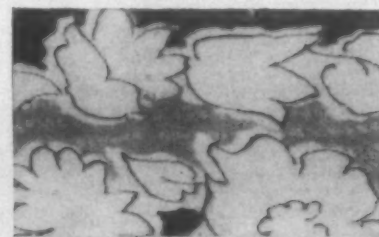
Illustration Number 4 shows a material belonging to an entirely different category



Swatch 3

—one of the many new formal cottons. This classification includes organdie, voile, dotted swiss, sheer seersucker, muslin and lace. The illustration is a very lovely floral-striped crinkled organdie in pastels and dead white on a sheer white ground.

All this time you have probably been waiting to hear about the lady with her mirror in her hand and the folds of her



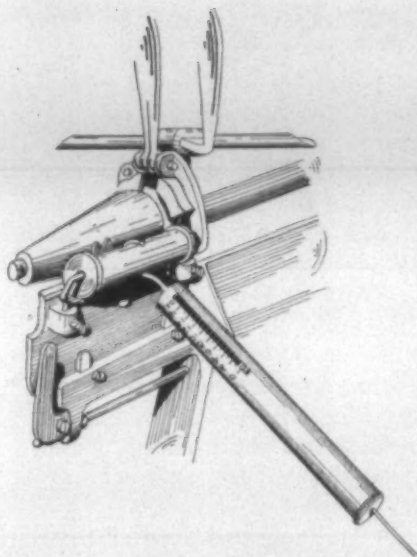
Swatch 4

long white "petticoat" flowing about her. She is both the revival of an old and the forerunner of a new era—for petticoats are definitely in. This is good news for the cotton manufacturer. This particular petticoat is made of Manchester cambric. It was worn under a sheer frock by the bridesmaid in a recent fashion show. Note the "dust ruffle," please! And—the "cor-set cover."



# GETTING THE MOST FROM WINDING

Information about winding designed to show improvements in winding equipment and new ideas in the winding operation



**PRESSURE GAUGE**  
(No. 50 Winder)

In order to check the uniformity of pressure on winding spindles without resorting to the judgment of the operator, the Pressure Gauge was designed. Readings should be taken from several spindles with packages of various diameters. A comparison of these readings will show the spindles that need adjustment. Separate readings can be taken with the dog in contact with the dog segment; and compared with the amount of pressure when the dog is tied back. This will assist in making a special adjustment of the dog to get more uniform results.

But the package produced is the final test of quality, and pressure

is only one of the adjustments necessary in order to get the best results from winding.

## "SPINDLE CREEP" (No. 90 Winder)

When the stopping or sizing mechanism goes into operation, the spindle normally comes to a full stop. Should the spindle "creep" (continue to revolve slowly), it is probable that the clutch lever has worn down, causing it to bottom in the clutch. To overcome this, it may be possible to file a little off the bottom of the clutch lever, but eventually it will have to be replaced.

## "CORKSCREW" BOBBINS (No. 90 Winder)

A "corkscrew" effect on the outside of a bobbin is most likely to be caused by a slipping clutch, resulting in a variation in speed. The clutch spring may be weak, as the result of constant use, and should be replaced. If a new spring is not available, a temporary adjustment can be made by removing the spindle far enough to take out the spring and stretch it; this will provide enough tension to prevent the clutch from slipping. It is also possible that the clutch may be bottoming, making a poor contact.

A poor fit between the bobbin and spindle will also result in a "corkscrew" effect, because the bobbin will slip on the spindle. Or the spindle may not be running true, in which case it should be straightened.

Other possible causes of "corkscrew" include a bent traverse wheel, a worn hub or traverse bar (either of which should be replaced) and dirt on the hub, causing sticking. The traverse tension spring may also cause trouble. If it is too tight, the traverse wheel will bind; if it is too loose, it will spin.



**PROPER DELIVERY POINT**  
(No. 50 Winder)

For good winding, the delivery of the yarn from the button guide to the package should occur at the right point. An easy way to check this, is to place a piece of carbon paper between the empty cone and the button guide. When pulled out, the carbon will leave a smudge on the guide. If this smudge is just below the V in the guide, the delivery point is proper for good winding.

"There's a Universal Winder for Every Textile Need"

**UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY**  
BOSTON - NEW YORK - UTICA - CHARLOTTE - ATLANTA - PROVIDENCE

# TWO PIONEERS

By David Clark

**T**HE textile industry of the South and the thousands who have found employment therein owe a debt of gratitude to two pioneers, William Gregg, of the Edgefield District of South Carolina, and D. A. Tompkins, who was born at Edgefield, S. C., but after graduating from an engineering college in the North, located at Charlotte, N. C.

William Gregg began in 1845 to preach the doctrine that cotton manufacturing was a logical business for the people of South Carolina and would furnish employment for thousands of its population who, because of lack of employment, were poor and half starved.

William Gregg made his fight when the idea of industries and industrial life was distasteful to many of the planters of South Carolina, including such men as John C. Calhoun.

William Gregg accomplished some results and he himself started a cotton mill at Graniteville. He laid the foundation for much which has come since his day.

Fifty years later D. A. Tompkins, who was born in the same section as William Gregg and must have absorbed some of his ideas, located at Charlotte, N. C., as a mill engineer and took up the torch which William Gregg had laid down.

D. A. Tompkins, a man of exceptional ability and a very convincing speaker, went over the South making addresses at every opportunity and preaching the doctrine that instead of selling its cotton for 5 or 6 cents, which had for years been the prevailing prices, the South should build cotton mills and convert its cotton into yarns and cloth which could be shipped to other sections and bring back 18 to 20 cents per pound instead of 5 or 6 cents.

The arguments of William Gregg around 1845-47 and those of D. A. Tompkins around 1895 to 1900 followed almost identical lines.

The following extracts from addresses and newspaper articles of 40 and 90 years ago will be found interesting:

## William Gregg, Graniteville, S. C. 1845-1847

"He who has possessed himself of the notion that we have the industry, and are wronged out of our hard earnings by a lazy set of scheming Yankees, to get rid of his delusion needs only seat himself on the Charleston wharves for a few days, and behold ship after ship arrive, laden down with the various articles produced by Yankee industry. Let him behold these vessels discharging their cargoes and count the cost to South Carolina. From the month of September till May, our wharves are crowded, not only with the articles manufactured by the handicraftsmen of the North, but with vast quantities of dairy articles, and all kinds of culinary vegetables, which are far better adapted to the soil of South Carolina, than to those places where they are grown. Here may be seen a picture that ought to bring a blush on the face of the statesmen who would advocate legislative resistance as the remedy for our State. It ought to make every citizen who feels an interest in his country, ashamed to visit the clothing stores of Charleston, and see the vast exhibition of ready-made clothing, manufactured mostly by the women of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other Northern cities, to the detriment and starvation of our countrywomen, hundreds of whom may be found in our own good city in wretched poverty, unable to procure work by which they would be glad to earn a decent living."

\* \* \*

"Good speed the day when our State may contain hundreds of such men as Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, who manufactures as large a quantity of cotton, as is pro-

(Continued on Page 54)

## D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte, N. C. 1898-1900

"The future prosperity of the American cotton producer lies in the development of the manufacture of the staple at home.

By this means the farmer would not only get a better price for his cotton, but the markets created for other farm products which are not now saleable, would go far to make a surplus and profitable cash income without curtailing the production of cotton. It is well known that the average cotton farmer has ample time to spare. With a manufacturing population to take his perishable food crops he could raise as much cotton as usual and sell chickens, eggs, fruits, vegetables, meat, wood, and other things required by factory operatives to an extent to bring as much cash income as the value of his cotton crop, thus doubling his gross income from the same farm. Some more work would be required, but it would be pleasant work. The new income would be one that would extend over the entire year, and would yield most cash in spring and summer when the cotton farmer is needing it the most.

The advantages of home manufacture may be illustrated by figures as follows:

Take an ordinary county producing 10,000 bales of cotton; then

10,000 bales sold in bales @ 6c=\$300,000

10,000 bales sold as cloth @ 18c= 900,000

This would make a profit of \$600,000 to the county.

Assume that this cloth was shipped to China instead of shipping the raw cotton to England and it becomes

(Continued on Page 55)

If you are tempted...

**DON'T!**



**A**T recent sales of *used* textile finishing machinery in New England, prices equalling 60 to 70% of new modernly designed machines were paid.

***Does This Pay?***

Second-hand machinery has worn parts and replacements are always **EXPENSIVE**.

Second-hand equipment is always uncertain. Motor re-winding, for instance, is **EXPENSIVE**.

Taking down, removal and re-erection of second-hand machinery is **EXPENSIVE**.

Above are but a few of the expensive dangers of buying second-hand machinery. And then what have you—equipment which obviously must be behind the times, for we are constantly engaged in re-designing our standard line of finishing machinery—anti-friction bearings, lighter yet stronger metals, and higher speeds are features of these new machines which finish goods better and at lower prices.

It is because of the problems which have been put up to us by concerns that **ONCE** thought it economical to buy second-hand machinery that we say

***If You Are Tempted—DON'T***

**H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.**  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Established 1820*

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**BUTTERWORTH** *finishing* **MACHINERY**

A COMPLETE LINE OF FINISHING AND RAYON MACHINERY FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY



## "Discreet Restraint"

By E. A. Terrell, President  
The Terrell Machine Co.

The January 17, 1938, issue of the Washington Review of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States contained the following two paragraphs:

"The recent tendency to assail business and blame it for the recession has not proved conducive to the co-operative spirit so essential to confidence and recovery. Scolding and name-calling do not make for team-play between business and Government. They don't put men to work."

"Business, on its part, has shown a discreet restraint in not aggravating the situation by replying to the attacks in the same tenor."

We agree thoroughly that scolding and name-calling do not tend to restore confidence or to put men to work. Business is to be commended for its failure to reply in like tone.

But it seems to us that there is a limit beyond which meekness becomes cowardice and silence may be regarded as assent.

It has been our observation during the past six years that business has cooperated with Government, at great cost and inconvenience to executives, stockholders and employees, even when business men generally regarded the objectives and the methods proposed as utterly unsound.

For example, business spent millions of dollars to try to make N. R. A. operate. It is trying to make an unsound Social Security Law operate, although business men know that the taxes collected are not being set up in reserve, but are spent for current needs of the Government. It is even trying to cooperate under the Wagner Act, despite enforcement by a board which has yet to demonstrate that it is an impartial body.

On occasions, business men have been invited to present their views concerning the enactment of legislation designed to place their activities under Federal control. We believe it may safely be said that their suggestions have received little or no consideration.

Yet today, business is being blamed by the very Government officials who refuse to heed its advice.

Another set of conferences is now in progress. Little publicity has been given to the questions under discussion, but that little is most significant. According to newspaper reports, the President has done most of the talking. He told Mr. Sloan of General Motors that production of automobiles ought to be spread over the entire year, and Mr. Clement of the Pennsylvania Railroad that he should spread his purchase of steel over a year instead of asking for three months' delivery.

It would be marvelous indeed if life ran as easily as that, but it doesn't. The President has shown remarkable ability in knowing when to grasp political opportunities. He has yet to learn, through painful experience, that business opportunities must also be grasped when they appear.

When people are in the mood to buy, they demand quick service; when the mood passes, it is too late.

It is time for Government leaders as well as business men to face the facts. It is time for them to quit calling names, to make their positions clear and definite, to accept their responsibilities and to keep their promises. When responsible Government returns to America, it will walk hand in hand with honest business, and then we will have prosperity based upon rock instead of sand.

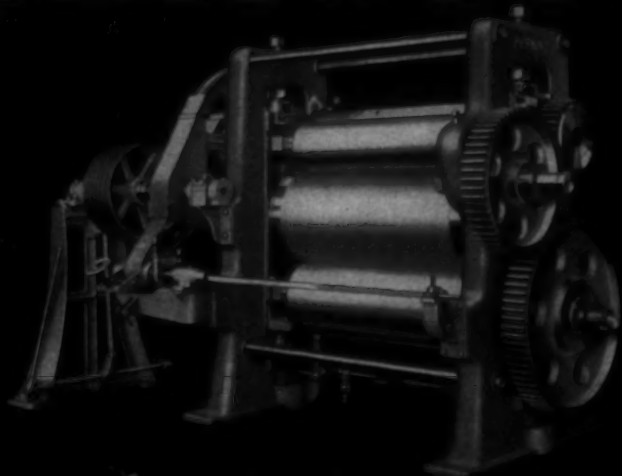
## Ye Ancient Laws for Merchandising Yarns

(SEE 10 major headings of the "Cotton Yarn Rules of 1937")

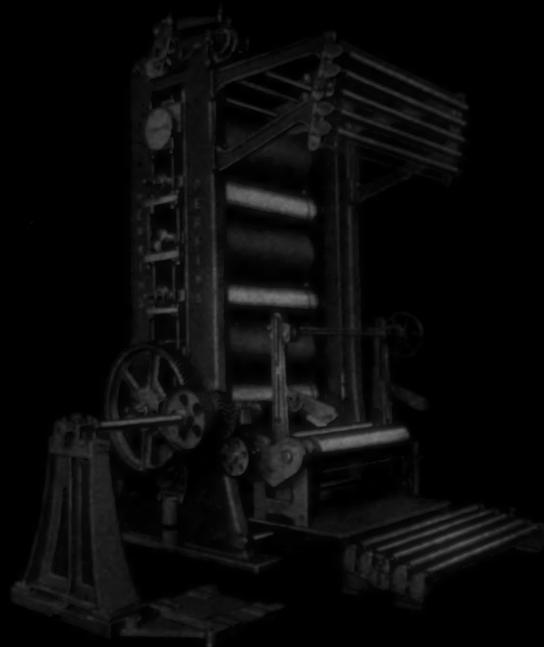
(By E. O. Fitzsimmons, Secretary of Carded Yarn Group)

1. Thou shalt have a contract that is a *Contract* with a name of its own lest perchance ye lose thine own identity.
2. Definite and tangible details covering *Specifications and Deliveries* shant not thou have lest ye sadly learn that ye know not what ye have sown nor in what season thy harvest will reward thee for thy labor.
3. Thy contract shall be clear in the matter of Passing of Title lest ye repeatedly find that ye are the owner of goods ye thought had been sold.
4. Thou shalt set forth clear and comprehensive *Terms of Collection and Credit* so that those who owe thee may be influenced to meet their obligations even as thou art compelled to do.
5. Be thou diligent in handling *Cancellations, Rejections and Claims* lest ye be cast into the dust by false accusations against which ye have no machinery of defense.
6. *Storage and Insurance* may thou allot to thy customer but be thou sure that he owns and has paid for the goods.
7. Fix firmly in the minds of all parties to a contract the question of *Casualty* lest ye bear the burden of another man's misdoing.
8. Be careful that thou appliest this provision in the spirit of the law lest thou be the cause of thine own downfall because thou hast lent an attentive ear to false prophets.
9. Let thy word be thy bond but risk not thine honor without a time limit.
10. If thy customer strike thee on the left cheek turn thou to him the right cheek of *Arbitration*. Thus may ye settle thy differences with justice and wisdom and behold he who was thine enemy may be thy friend again. Mark ye this well. Friendship without mutual respect is as the chaff which the wind bloweth away and Good Will is as nothing if it travelth only in one direction.

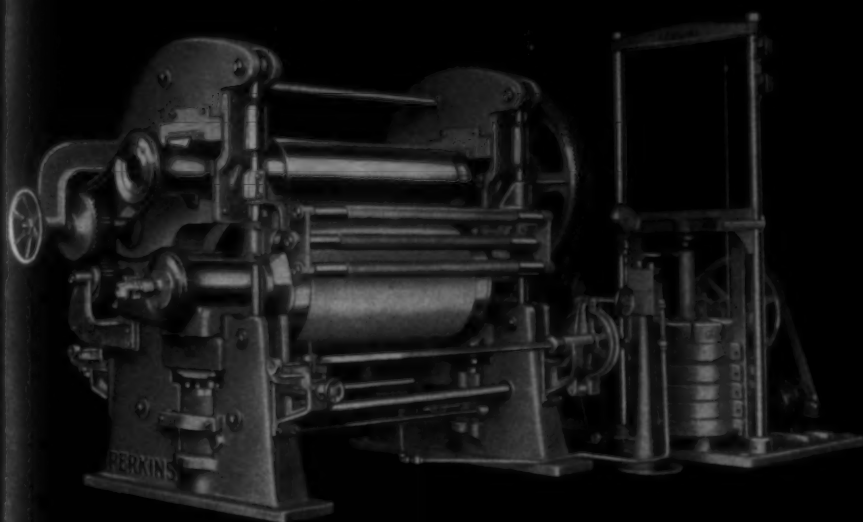
# PERKINS CALENDERS



FRICTION



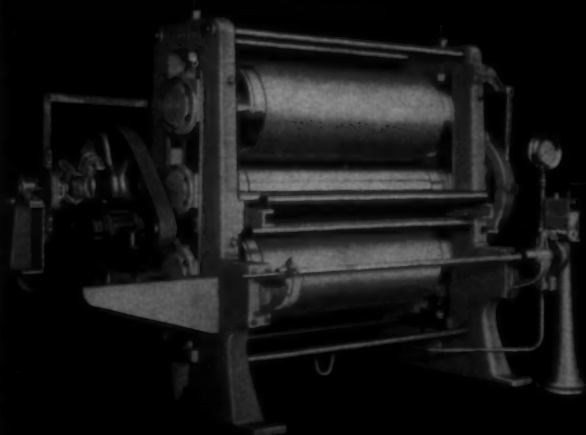
CHASING



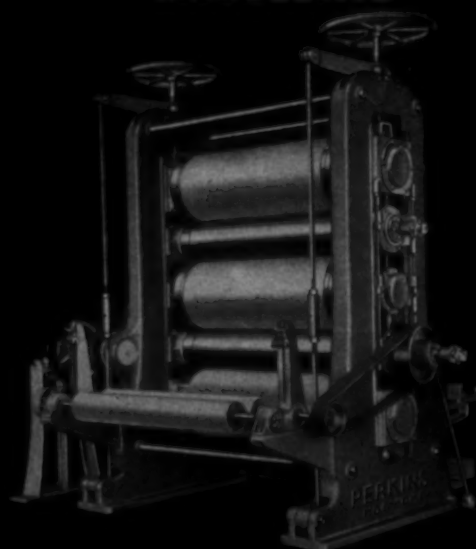
SCHREINER



EMBOSSING



SILK FINISHING



ROLLING

**B. F. PERKINS & SONS, Inc.**

HOLYOKE • MASS.

## 1938 CLASSIFICATION OF SOUTHERN MILLS

In the table given below, an accurate tabulation of the spinning, weaving and knitting mills in the Southern States is shown, together with their equipment. The mills are grouped according to their equipment and product. Mills that spin only are grouped accordingly and the same is true of the mills that spin and weave, spin and knit, and for the whole South.

The convenient arrangement of the table clearly shows each division of the mills, together with their equipment. The information contained in the table is compiled from Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills, January 1, 1938.

STATE	SPINDLES				LOOMS				KNITTING MACHINES				TOTALS			
	Spin Only		Spin and Weave		Spin & Weave		Weave Only		K. M.		Knit Only		Classified		Totals	
	Mills	Spindles	Mills	Spindles	Mills	Spindles	Mills	Looms	Mills	K. M.	Mills	K. M.	C. K.	F. F.	Mills	Looms
Alabama	23	327,352	51	1,510,816	5	40,518	4	125	5	309	13	1,806	1,067	148	97	36,108
Arkansas	1	2,000	4	39,492											5	675
Florida	33	656,327	89	2,607,696	7	104,756	8	1,143	7	2,917	4	80	65	15	5	41,492
Georgia			1	54,444											4	
Louisiana			12	200,428	2	5,752	2	296	2	588	3	819	8,769	247	182	56,864
Mississippi	1	7,096	130	3,444,496	9	197,576	34	5,980	9	1,334	210	34,640	1,183	195	24	2,245
North Carolina	183	2,648,478	2	31,744									33,830	2,114	603	6,024
Oklahoma			124	5,542,590	1	11,568	13	1,930	1	15	10	1,256	1,188	83	2	90,965
South Carolina	22	253,624	16	362,018	8	120,056	6	583	8	2,858	71	14,466	16,740	624	178	691
Tennessee	13	109,204	23	237,696							2	52			124	5,796,214
Texas	3	12,332	25	725,242	1	19,200	22	3,813	1	34	28	5,444	5,206	272	28	681,278
Virginia	4	28,600													87	5,826
Totals	283	4,135,013	477	4,756,662	33	499,426	80	13,874	13	8,095	387	65,452	69,728	3,810	1,338	376,938
																73,547

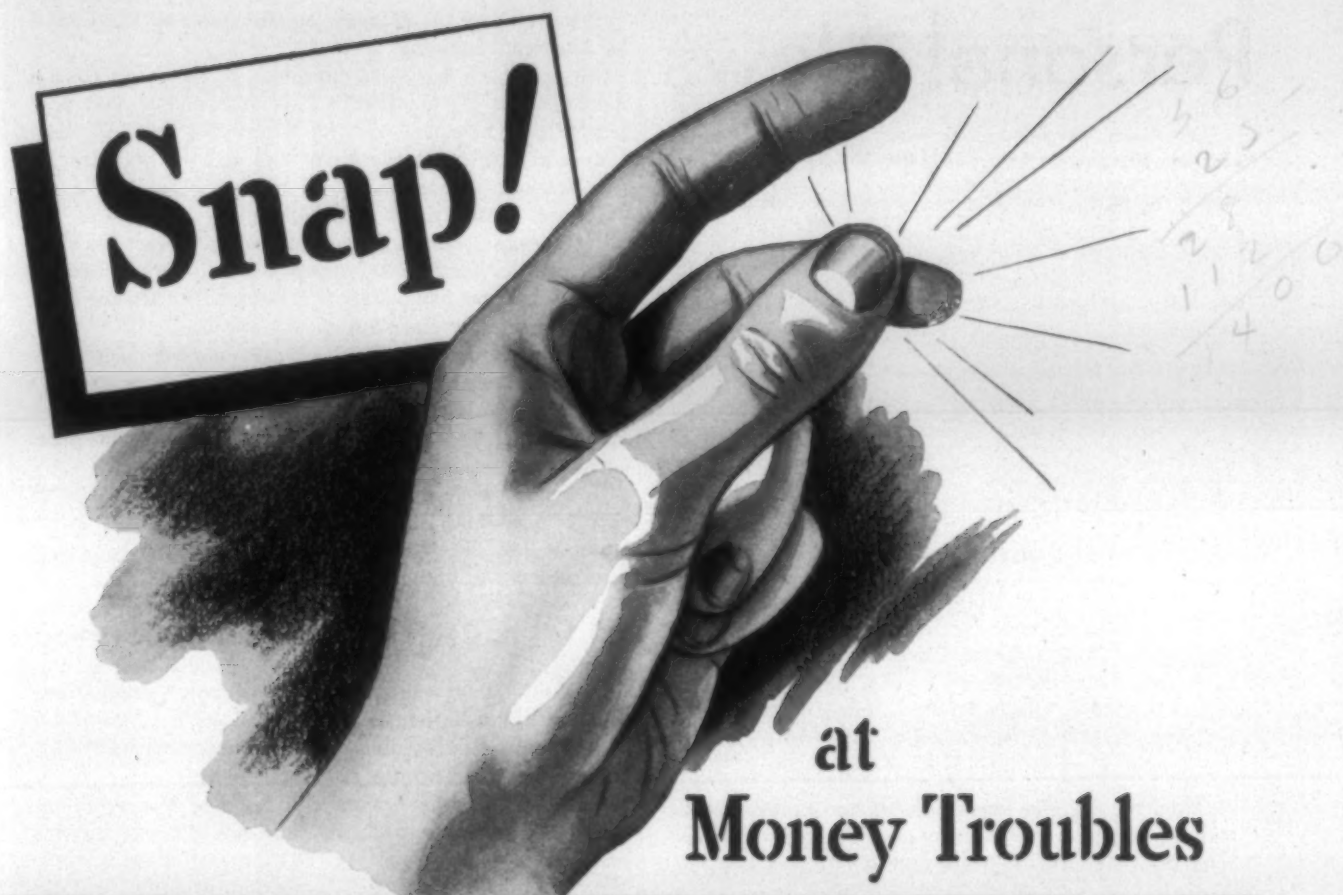
Note:

Alabama—One mill spins, weaves and knits.  
 Georgia—One mill spins, weaves and knits.  
 Mississippi—One mill spins, weaves and knits.  
 North Carolina—Three mills spin, weave and knit.

South Carolina—One mill spins, weaves and knits.  
 Virginia—One mill spins, weaves and knits.

The total number of mills includes plants, such as dyeing and finishing plants, braiding mills, etc., the equipment of which is not listed above.





## at Money Troubles

### Keep capital liquid, credit high with controlled collections and limited loss

**N**OW your business can be flexibly financed—you can control your cash position at will, and at short notice—and you can limit possible credit losses to a small definitely agreed percentage. All this and your customers are *not notified!*

With the introduction of the LIMITED LOSS feature, we have made the discounting of accounts receivable not only the most flexible and economical form of modern industrial financing, but also added a strong protective factor that

fits in with the most conservative management.

Hundreds of substantial concerns use this sound method of maintaining a strong cash position and high credit rating.

If you need cash to meet pay rolls, to discount your bills payable, to buy raw materials at lowest cash prices, or for other sound business reasons, investigate the advantages of this flexible, economical plan.

★ Why not give us an opportunity to explain? A personal interview will give you a better, quicker understanding. Our representative will keep any appointment at your convenience.

#### COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY

BALTIMORE

NEW YORK CHICAGO PORTLAND, ORE. SAN FRANCISCO

# Personal News

J. S. Foster has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving, Brandon Mills, Woodruff, S. C.

H. T. Brockman has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving, Brandon Mills, Woodruff, S. C.

T. S. Crow, formerly overseer of carding at Westminster, S. C., is now overseer of carding at Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.

J. L. Loftis has been transferred from the position of overseer of weaving at Brandon Mills, Woodruff, S. C., to a similar position with the same organization in Greenville, S. C.

W. S. Porter has resigned the position of superintendent and instructor at "El Universo" Mill, Havana, Cuba, and has been succeeded by M. Rodriguez, one of the mill owners. For the past year Mr. Porter has been training the local help in carding, spinning and weaving.

Sanford L. Cluett, vice-president of Cluett, Peabody & Co., is on his way to Europe on the liner Europa for a business trip of about six weeks in connection with the Sanforizing division of the company. He will spend most of his time in England and Switzerland.

Charles A. Cannon, president of the Cannon Mills Company, has been appointed head of the alumni association of the Fishburne Military School, Waynesboro, Va., just organized by Col. Morgan Hudgins, head of the school. Mr. Cannon was a member of the class of 1911.

Robt. S. Mebane, Jr., former superintendent of the Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., has secured an honorable discharge after serving a three-year period of enlistment in the Army, and is now located at Philadelphia, Pa.

## Garrison Ends Long Service As Textile Baseball Chief

Greenville, S. C.—Charles H. Garrison, president of the King Cotton textile baseball league and for 20 years identified with administrating and promoting the national pastime as a textile sport, announced his retirement in forwarding notice of his resignation to the eight clubs in the King Cotton.

Letters explaining that pressure of business which keeps him out of the city much of the time and necessitating his severing an active connection with the sport were mailed to W. B. Todd at Piedmont, J. Fred Blackmon at Pelzer, Tom Bray at Woodside, Fred Wood at Judson, L. W. Misenheimer at Southern Bleachery, B.

J. Nix at Greer, A. Fryfogle at Brandon and W. J. Still at American Spinning.

Mr. Garrison has been president of the King Cotton loop since its organization in 1934 and prior to that time headed the now non-existent Greenville mill Western Carolina, and the Reedy River and was the organizer of the Piedmont textile, which still survives with Jess Brown of Union Bleachery as president.

He has also promoted and handled the South Carolina state textile baseball tournament for the past several years, this event being staged in Greenville after the close of the regular league seasons.

In the years which Mr. Garrison has been active in textile baseball, his leagues have drawn teams from some five counties while only one representative mill in Greenville county, Pelham, has not been included in some league membership somewhere along the line.

The retiring league prexy announced his decision at this time in order to allow ample time for clubs to reorganize for the 1938 season, which ordinarily would open about the middle of April.

## A. C. M. A. To Meet in April

The annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association will be held at the Bon Air Hotel in Augusta, Ga., according to an announcement by W. M. McLaurine, of Charlotte, N. C., secretary.

The Board of Governors will hold a pre-convention meeting at a luncheon April 28th and the Association's business sessions will be held on the two following days. Mr. McLaurine said the convention program will be completed within a few weeks.

R. E. Henry, of Greenville, S. C., president, will preside at the business sessions. An attendance of about 500 cotton textile manufacturers is anticipated, because of their keen interest in a number of current problems of the industry, said Mr. McLaurine.

The program will include addresses on subjects of primary importance to the manufacturers by several nationally known men, the secretary said.

## K. Dunwoody Appointed General Manager Of H & B American Machine Co.

Recent changes at the H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I., include the appointment of Kingsland Dunwoody, treasurer and general manager. Mr. Dunwoody graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1917, and about 1924 he entered industrial engineering work in a consulting capacity, coming in close contact with many industries, including textiles. Six years ago he joined the organization of the S. A. Woods Machine Company, South Boston, Mass., builders of woodworking machinery; and he continues to function as vice-president and general manager of that company, in addition to carrying out his new responsibilities. A major phase of Mr. Dunwoody's program for the H & B Company will be the improvement and further development of its numerous products.

John W. Richardson, formerly acting treasurer, has been elevated to the position of vice-president, working in close association with Mr. Dunwoody and Edward L. Martin, president.

## HOUGHTON STANDARD TOPS

Suitable for Rayon and Cotton Blends

HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY

235 Summer St.

Boston

Write or Phone Our Southern Representative

JAMES E. TAYLOR, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

### Edwin Farnham Greene-McCord Corporation

Edwin Farnham Greene-McCord Corporation has been organized under the laws of the State of New York to consolidate the activities heretofore carried on by Mr. Greene, the Enderly Corporation, Mr. McCord and McCord, Inc.

As a result of basic economic changes, the textile industry is going through a period of readjustment and partial liquidation. The handling of liquidations and kindred transactions is outside the realm of ordinary management and demand skill and experience not possessed by the average mill executive. More problems are today facing individual companies than ever before and these require expert counsel and services. The new corporation combines experience and facilities for meeting these problems.

The new Edwin Farnham Greene-McCord Corporation provides a larger organization to more effectively handle the many problems now confronting the textile industry. The corporation has in hand at the present time three large liquidations, while other negotiations looking to the reorganization and refinancing of certain large companies are under way.

## OBITUARY

### CLINTON PHELPS

Sherman, Tex.—Clinton Phelps, president and general manager of the Sherman Manufacturing Company, cotton mill, since 1908, died February 5th. Funeral services were held here.

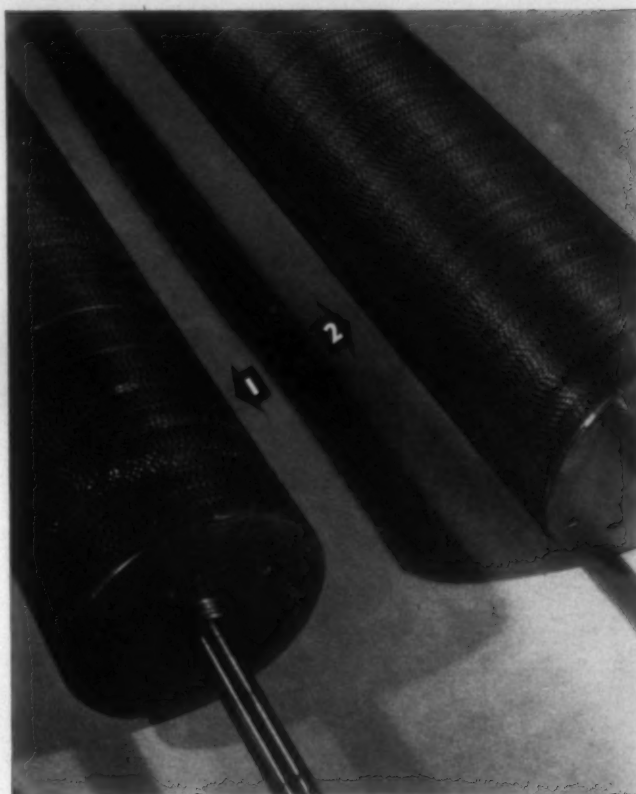
Mr. Phelps had been vice-president of the Pool Manufacturing Company, and was one-time president of the Texas Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Surviving are his widow and a brother.

### C. O. BRIDGER

Bladenboro, N. C.—The funeral of C. O. Bridger, cotton yarn manufacturer, was held last week at Bladenboro. Mr. Bridger passed away following an abdominal operation performed at the Doctors' Hospital, New York City. He had been ill almost a year.

Forty-six years old, he had started in the textile business 26 years ago as secretary in his father's spinning plant, the Bladenboro Cotton Mills. He was vice-president and treasurer of the company when he died and was interested in various local enterprises. He was a vice-president and director of the Bank of Bladenboro and a director and vice-president of the Marlboro Cotton Mills. He was a trustee of Wake Forest College.

Surviving are his wife and three children, C. O., Jr., Veleria and Emma Julia Bridger, as well as four brothers and four sisters.



## HOW DO YOUR LICKERINS LOOK • • • • • LIKE NO. 1 OR NO. 2 ?

Good carding starts at the lickerin. Without good lickerins the rest of your carding equipment cannot perform to the best advantage, no matter how good its condition. Furthermore it is far-sighted economy to maintain lickerins in first class condition, because such a policy reduces waste and improves the regularity of the sliver.

We rewire lickerins at all our factories and repair shops and maintain a sufficient stock of wire to facilitate prompt deliveries. Furthermore Ashworth lickerin wire is cut and hardened in our own plant with modern, highly efficient equipment.

**Ashworth**  
PIONEERS IN  
CARD CLOTHING

## ASHWORTH BROS., INC.

Woolen Division; AMERICAN CARD CLOTHING CO.

Factories in Fall River, Worcester and Philadelphia

Sales Offices and Repair Shops in Charlotte, Atlanta and Greenville

Southwestern Representative: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: Card Clothing for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk and Asbestos Cards and for All Types of Napping Machinery; Brusher Clothing and Card Clothing for Special Purposes; Lickerin Wire and Garnet Wire; Sole Distributors for Platt's Metallic Wire; Lickerins and Top Flats Reclotted at All Plants.



# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

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Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

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 B. Ellis Royal - - - - - Associate Editor

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Annual Review Statistics

OUR Annual Review Statistics, published elsewhere in this issue, show that more spindles, looms and full-fashioned knitting machines were added during 1937 than during 1936, but that there was not quite as large an increase in circular knitting machines. The reduction in the increase of circular knitting machines reflects the rather poor business in cheap hosiery which has resulted from Japanese importations.

The increase of 197,218 in the number of spindles is compiled from a list of increases shown by mills but is not a net increase because it does not take into account the spindles which have been dismantled or the reduction in spindles by some mills which have installed long draft spinning in the place of old spinning and therefore did not need as many spindles to produce the same volume of yarn.

The increase in looms was 7,309 as compared with 5,562 in 1936 and 4,367 in 1935. Included in the increase this year as in the past two years were a large number installed for the weaving of rayons and silks.

None of our increase figures include machinery purchased for the replacement of old machinery and it is probable that replacement spindles greatly exceed the number used for increases.

The increase of full-fashioned hosiery manufacturing in the South during the past year was very gratifying, as was also the fact that most of the increase was in the form of new machines for

the manufacture of the finer gauge hosiery which is now in demand.

The record of the spindle increase of Southern mills since we began to publish spindle increase figures has been as follows:

1913	435,300
1914	329,410
1915	340,886
1916	619,682
1917	546,168
1918	319,546
1919	425,844
1920	663,446
1921	298,328
1922	285,868
1923	730,812
1924	400,848
1925	530,396
1926	343,800
1927	565,500
1928	331,692
1929	419,790
1930	150,688
1931	139,076
1932	40,482
1933	279,750
1934	322,768
1935	74,832
1936	96,000
1937	197,218

The 1937 Spindle Increase by States was as follows:

Alabama	33,274
Georgia	10,184
Mississippi	2,548
North Carolina	84,876
South Carolina	57,724
Tennessee	4,952
Texas	2,124
Virginia	1,536
Total	197,218

The 1937 Loom Increase by States was as follows:

Alabama	1,143
Georgia	353
North Carolina	2,139
Oklahoma	64
South Carolina	2,017
Tennessee	349
Texas	80
Virginia	1,164
Total	7,309

The 1937 Circular Knitting Machine Increase by States was:

Alabama	48
Georgia	195
Louisiana	6
Mississippi	180
North Carolina	1,989
South Carolina	120
Tennessee	454
Virginia	176
Total	3,168

**DURING 1937**

**Thirty-Eight Cotton  
Mills in the United  
States, Canada,  
Europe, and South  
America replaced  
OBSOLETE Spooler  
or Winder Instal-  
lations with**

**THE BARBER-COLMAN SYSTEM  
of  
SPOOLING and WARPING**

**LOCATION  
OF MILLS  
WHERE  
INSTALLATIONS  
OF  
BARBER-COLMAN  
SPOOLING  
AND WARPING  
EQUIPMENT  
WERE MADE  
DURING 1937**

•

**CANADA**

Quebec

**NEW ENGLAND  
STATES, U. S. A.**

Massachusetts

Connecticut

New Hampshire

**SOUTHERN  
STATES, U. S. A.**

South Carolina

North Carolina

Alabama

Georgia

Virginia

**EUROPE**

France

Austria

Czechoslovakia

**SOUTH  
AMERICA**

Columbia

**BARBER - COLMAN COMPANY**

GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A.

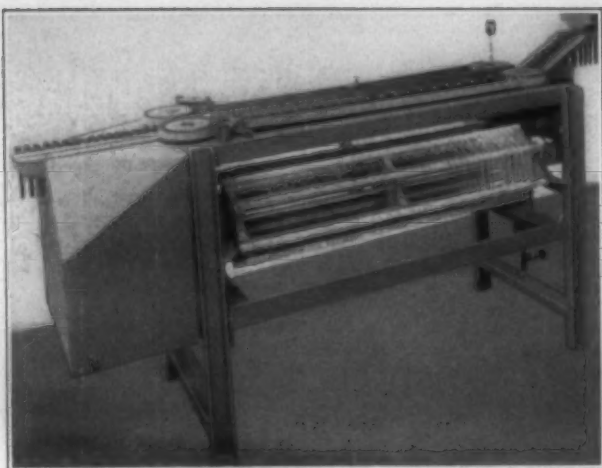
FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A.

**ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS**

U. S. A.

MUNICH, GERMANY

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND



## THE NEW Model L Rayon Bobbin Stripper

The new Model L Rayon Bobbin Stripper uses compressed air for starting yarn ends from bobbins, and brush-covered rolls to complete the unwinding. Air is supplied by a compressor, or may be taken from any source of air supply with enough pressure and volume. The average recommended pressure is from 10 to 20 pounds. Downward jets of air blow the ends into engagement with the unwinding reels. The rolls are cleaned by cutting the wound rayon from them after they have been filled.

The bobbins are fed by belts, pressed together against the heads, which move them through the machine without damage and without contact with metal, except where the heads slide on the guide rails. They are kept in vertical alignment by a bar, passing over the heads, which prevents them from tilting.

The speed of the machine will depend to some extent upon the skill of the operator, but speeds up to 125 bobbins a minute have been found practicable.

*We shall be glad to run tests on rayon bobbins for any interested mill. If you wish such a test, please send us one sample of each of the type bobbins you wish cleaned, with waste on them, and we will be glad to report whether we believe the machine can be adapted to your requirements. If so, we will ask for a larger quantity for a complete test.*

MR. LUTHER PILLING  
Danielson, Conn.  
New England and Canadian Ag't

## Center Drive Pick Counters

### Universal

No rights or lefts

### Front Shift

Easy operating

### Sealed and Locked

Against tampering  
and creeping

### Rust-Proof

Built to Stand up  
under loom  
vibration

### Lock Ball Drive

Easily installed.

Counters for all  
Textile Applications

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Milwaukee, Wis.

Southern Sales Agents  
The  
Terrell Machine Co.  
Charlotte, N. C.



## DENMAN Loop Pickers

*"The Finest We Have Ever Used"*

That is the general reaction of users of Denman Pickers, and that is why so many mills are using them exclusively.

There are eight reasons why Denman Loop Pickers are better. We will be glad to acquaint you with these reasons, or to furnish you with a reasonable quantity of samples if you have not had the opportunity of trying them.

Use Denman Loom Products  
exclusively for best results.



Long Taper



Short Taper

THE TERRELL MACHINE CO.  
INCORPORATED  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



## Steel Frame **ECONOMY** FIRE PROOF BALING PRESSES

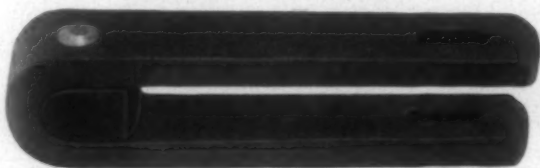
### ECONOMY All-Steel Fire-Proof Balers

There are four types of baling presses in general use in the textile industry. Economy builds all four types.

1. The Toggle Type—for baling yarn.
2. The Downstroke—for baling cotton waste and similar materials where the quantity is not sufficient to warrant installation of an Upstroke Press.
3. The Upstroke Press—for baling waste or raw stock.
4. The Open Type Cloth Press—for baling cloth and similar materials.

We will be glad to confer with you about your requirements and to make recommendations regarding any baling problem which you may have.

## **DENMAN** Lug Straps



DENMAN LUG STRAPS are made with durability in mind. They are vulcanized under high pressure, and contain an extremely high fabric content having great strength. In addition, they are bonded with a special rubber composition which, in itself, has high tensile strength and which does not become brittle when flexed.

Mills who know the quality of Denman Lug Straps are buying them because of the splendid service they give.



## *The* **Model J** Roll Picker

The Model J Roll Picker offers a convenient, inexpensive, portable means of cleaning rolls and adjacent parts of spinning frames.

It is driven directly from the tape or whorl by a rubber-covered pulley. It can be used on either tape or band driven frames.

It is attached to the spindle rail by a spring clamp and can be moved quickly and with ease from one position to another.

The five-foot flexible shaft is long enough to reach from four to six strands of rolls at each setting. It drives the cleaning spindle through a friction clutch which keeps all strain from the shaft and pulley.

Electrical outlets, batteries, cables or wires are not necessary with the Model J Roll Picker. It can be attached instantly at any desired point along the frame, and away it goes!

It weighs only four pounds, being made of tough magnesium alloy, and its little ball bearings hum with glee because they are packed with lubricant and sealed.

*It has been demonstrated that the Model J Roll Picker will increase production from 70% to 100% over the usual hand method. Moreover, it reduces oil stains, keeps hands clean, and changes a mean job into one quickly and neatly done. Full details will be furnished gladly.*

**MAHINE COMPANY**  
CORPORATED  
LOE, N. C.

1200 North Church Street  
P. O. Box 928  
Phone 2-1109



**ALBONE\***—du Pont 100-vol.  
Electrolytic Hydrogen Peroxide

**DFF† SOLOZONE\***—du Pont  
Sodium Peroxide, dustless and free-  
flowing

**SODIUM PERBORATE**

\*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.  
†TRADE MARK

FOR that's what leading textile manufacturers throughout the country are using for the production of *Better Bleached* goods. All kinds of fibers and fabrics, plain or mixed, can be given a safe *quality* bleach with Peroxide.

These three du Pont Peroxides cover the range of textile bleaching requirements—DFF SOLOZONE, dustless, free-flowing Sodium Peroxide; ALBONE, 100-vol. electrolytic Hydrogen Peroxide; and Sodium

Perborate. One or all of these are economically practicable for your particular bleaching requirements and mill conditions.

**TECHNICAL SERVICE**—The experience of over 30 years in use of du Pont Peroxides in bleaching is available to you. Bleaching experts with sound, practical experience are maintained in textile districts to give prompt service. For technical cooperation, just call or write our nearest District Office.



The R. & H. Chemicals Department  
**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, INC.**  
Wilmington, Delaware

District Sales Offices: Baltimore, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City,  
Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco



### The 1937 Full-Fashioned Knitting Machine Increase by States was:

Florida	5
Georgia	118
Louisiana	39
Mississippi	120
North Carolina	231
South Carolina	8
Tennessee	19
Virginia	62
Total	602

### Who Fixes the Salaries?

A RECENT circular by Munds, Winslow & Potter quotes the following very interesting extract from a book, "Sharing the Wealth," by John Rustgard:

Who are to pass judgment on the value of any man's earnings? Evidently those who contribute to the payment of the compensations. . . . The creator of Andy Gump received a salary of \$120,000 per year. Personally I thought that he and his kind were and are a nuisance. But neither did or do these people work for me. They produce the only literature which the great mass can understand; the mass-man pays the salaries and considers he has the best of the deal. . . . I can hear some cynic asking, "What has a chewing gum tycoon done for society? Why should he live in palaces and sail around the world in private yachts?" I admit he has done nothing for me. But he has done a great deal for the gum chewers. It is the latter who have given him their money. If the gum chewers do not complain, why should the rest of us?

What shall we say of leading industrial executives who have several hundred thousand men under them and are responsible for billions of dollars worth of property? Do they earn their salaries? Who are to be the judges of their value to society? Again it is the great mass that must decide—and does decide. Here, for instance, is a young immigrant from Europe. He is looking for a job—any job that will pay him for his modest board and lodging. He is put to work by a manufacturer at menial labor. In a few weeks he is promoted and is given a salary increase. A few years later we find him installed in one branch of the business at a salary of \$50,000 per annum. Why did the company pay him that salary? He was a stranger. He had no friends and relatives to boost for him. Undoubtedly he received the salary because his superiors considered that he delivered the *quid pro quo*—the equivalent or better—and that they would rather pay him a high salary than be without his services.

How correctly they had judged became immediately apparent, for a competing firm of manufacturers came and took him away by offering him \$100,000 per annum. When last heard from, he was receiving a salary of \$325,000, almost as much as Marlene Detrich."

"We thus see that the function of fixing value of services in a competitive or capitalistic society is vested in the mass-man. It is he who determines earning ability. This is where real Democracy operates automatically and where it can never be superseded without loss to everybody. But those who receive less under this system are told that there is a way by which they will receive more—i.e., by letting the politicians divide the products equally (or nearly so, at least) without regard to earning capacity."

It also might be well to keep in mind that these huge salaries paid to industrial executives represent *gross* income, and that the *net* is rather severely depleted by taxes.

### Where Is Child Labor

CHAS. R. HOOK, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has taken it upon himself to address a letter to members of Congress urging legislation for the elimination of child labor, meaning, of course, child labor in the South, and especially child labor in the textile industry of the South.

It seems to us that Mr. Hook should be more explicit and point out the child labor which he seeks to eliminate.

The effect of his letter, if not its objective, was to create the impression that industrial conditions in the South were such as to make Federal legislation necessary.

As far as we know, there are no persons under 16 years of age now employed in any Southern industrial establishments.

The North Carolina law prohibits the employment in factories of persons under 16 years of age and we have an effective system of inspection. We have not recently tabulated the child labor laws of the other Southern States but we do know that the textile industry is not employing persons under 16 years of age.

Just why the president of the National Association of Manufacturers should feel called upon to write a letter to members of Congress, we do not know, but it is our opinion that it was because he did not take the trouble to inform himself.

### C.I.O. Loses Election

EMPLOYEES of the Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., voted February 2nd, 1,168 to 537 against selection of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee as their representative for collective bargaining. Approximately 1,800 workers were eligible to vote.

A more appropriate caption for the above would be "The National Labor Relations Board Loses An Election," for wherever an election is held the representatives of the Board, who are supposed to supervise a fair election, take an active part on the side of the C. I. O.

The employees of Southern textile mills are definitely against the C. I. O. and if given an opportunity to cast their votes in an election held under such rules as we in America have been accustomed to regard as fair, the C. I. O. would seldom win.





# Problem PAGE

Devoted to Practical Questions and Answers Submitted by Our Readers

## Why Auxiliary Crank Shaft On Looms?

Editor:

Why is it that some looms are driven directly from the crankshaft, and some of them are driven from another shaft which is driven by gears from the crank shaft? Why could not they all be driven from the crank shaft?

C. B. S.

### Answer

A cam makes one complete revolution during the time that it takes the loom to make as many picks as there are cams employed. Thus, in the case of a two-harness cam, each cam makes one revolution while two picks of filling are being placed in the cloth, and since the cam-shaft of the loom makes one revolution while the loom is making two picks, these cams can be fastened to the cam-shaft and they will have the desired speed. When, however, cams are employed on three, four, five or six-harness work and it is necessary for each cam to make only one revolution during the time that the loom is making three, four, five, or six picks, it is not possible to operate these cams on the cam-shaft of the loom, which makes one complete revolution during every two picks; therefore, some other arrangement must be employed in order to obtain the right proportion between the revolutions of the cams and the crankshaft, one revolution of the crankshaft being equal to one pick of the loom.

When it is desired to operate more than two cams, the cams are set-screwed to a shaft known as the auxiliary shaft, which is driven from the cam-shaft by a train of gears suitable to give the desired speed to the cams. It is important to consider the gears that drive this auxiliary shaft, in order that the speed of this shaft in relation to the speed of the cam-shaft may be correct. As already explained, the camshaft makes one revolution while the loom is running two picks. On the other hand, it is necessary to so drive the auxiliary shaft that it will make one revolution while the loom is running, say five picks, since it is five-harness work. If convenient, the simplest method of doing this is to have one large-toothed gear on the auxiliary shaft and a smaller gear on the camshaft. In such a case, the calculation for the number of revolution is simply the proportion of the two gears to each other. If it is required to have five picks placed in the cloth while the cam is revolving once, as in this case, then the proportion of the teeth in the gear on the cam-shaft to the teeth of the gear on the auxiliary shaft is as 2 to 5, since the cam-shaft makes only one revolution to every two picks.

H. H. R.

## How To Determine Yarn Numbers

Editor:

Am contemplating some experimental work with other than cotton fibers, such as wool, silk, rayon, etc., and would like to know, or know where I can find out, about the systems of numbering the different fibers. I know that cotton runs 840 yards to the pound for number 1s, but am not sure about the others.

R. L. LATHAM.

### Answer

Here is how to determine woolen yarns.

The common method of numbering woolen yarns is by what is known as the run system. With this system the number of runs that weigh 1 pound indicates the size of the yarn, a run being 1,600 yards. Thus, for example, if a woolen yarn is a 4-run yarn, it will contain 4 x 1,600 yards to 1 pound.

It will be seen that this method of numbering the yarn is similar to that explained in connection with cotton yarn, the only difference being that 1,600 yards in this case is taken as the standard in place of 840, which is the standard for cotton. Consequently, the rules given for finding length, weight and counts of cotton yarns will be found to apply equally well in this case, with the exception that 1,600 must be used in place of 840.

Several methods of designating the size, or counts, of silk yarns are employed. For instance, denier system, dram system. Rayon is numbered by the denier system as in the case of raw silk.

If Mr. Latham will fully memorize the following few facts, he will be saved a great deal of difficulty that might otherwise occur when figuring any single yarns having higher counts for finer threads. Such yarns are those made from cotton, wool, worsted, and spun silk, and are the yarns that will be most frequently met with.

First, if the length of yarn is given, always divide this length by the product of the other item given and the standard to find the required item.

Second, if it is desired to find the length of yarn, always multiply the given items and the standard together.

Third, cotton has for its standard length 840 yards; worsted, 560 yards; spun silk, 840 yards; woolen (run system), 1,600 yards; woolen (cut system), 300 yards.

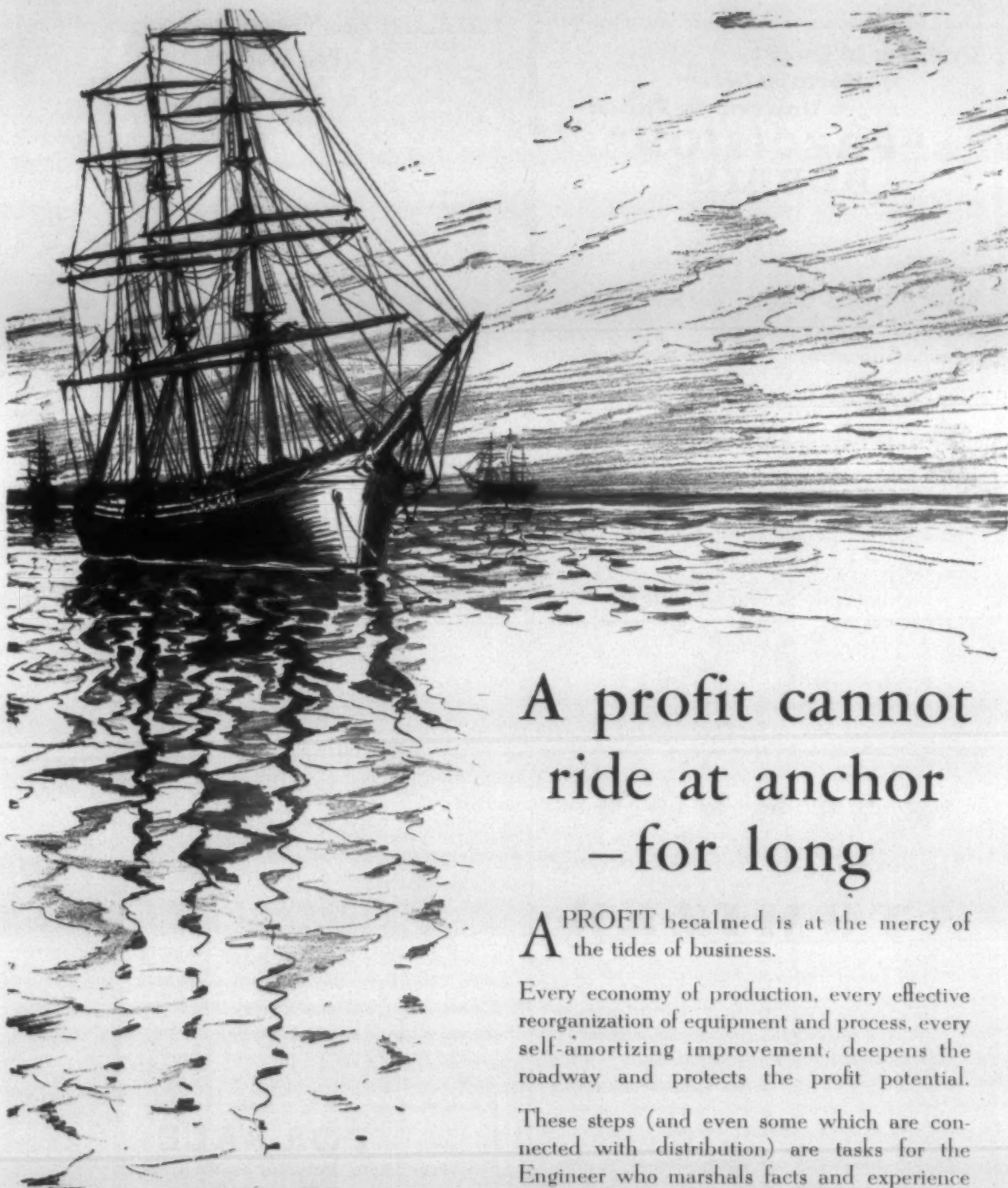
R.

## What Is Mock Twist?

Editor:

Could you, or some reader, tell me the correct meaning

(Continued on Page 48)



## A profit cannot ride at anchor — for long

A PROFIT becalmed is at the mercy of the tides of business.

Every economy of production, every effective reorganization of equipment and process, every self-amortizing improvement, deepens the roadway and protects the profit potential.

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### **1937 Textile Fiber Consumption Largest of Any Post-War Year**

Consumption of cotton, wool, rayon, silk, and linen in the United States in 1937 aggregated 4,374,900,000 pounds, the largest total for any post-war year, according to the *Rayon Organon*, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. The total compares with aggregate consumption of 4,270,300,000 pounds in 1936 and with 2,946,900,000 pounds in 1932.

The annual consumption of the various textile fibers compares as follows:

(Units are in millions of pounds)

	1937	1936	1932
Cotton	3,630.4	3,470.2	2,463.3
Wool	353.9	383.8	230.1
Silk	53.6	57.8	70.9
Rayon	301.5	322.6	155.3
Linen	35.5	35.9	27.3
Total	4,374.9	4,270.3	2,946.9

The record 1937 consumption was due entirely to the increase in cotton consumption, all other fibers having been adversely affected by the drastic decline in textile activity during the latter part of 1937. The unprecedented size of cotton takings during the first three-quarters of 1937 enabled cotton to reach a new post-war high of 3,630,400,000 pounds, which exceeds the previous high in 1927 by 42,700,000 pounds.

Rayon consumption (yarn plus staple fiber) amounted to 6.9 per cent of the total fiber consumption. "This marks the first time in seventeen years that rayon's relative position has failed to increase over the preceding year," states the *Organon*. "This reversal, however, is not as ominous as it would first appear. By comparison, silk's relative position in 1937 at 1.2 per cent represents the lowest silk level since 1921; similarly wool declined to 8.1 per cent, the third lowest point in wool history since 1920; linen also remained at an eight-year low of 0.8 per cent. Put another way, all fibers except cotton showed a loss both in pounds and per cent of total from 1936 to 1937."

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Plant equipped with modern machinery for the manufacture of thread yarns and beadsreads.

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# How white is WHITE?



Color is an important characteristic of a textile starch. The photograph shows a Stein Hall chemist testing starch for color. By means of the photo-electric cell, the Colorimeter records for all time the exact degree of "whiteness" of any starch. Thus science controls still another of nature's variables.

This test is typical of many employed in

Stein Hall laboratories to insure the uniformity and quality of our starches, dextrans and gums. It is also typical of the close attention which the entire Stein Hall organization gives to the sizing, printing, and finishing problems of the textile industry.

If you have any problems, why not let us help solve them?

**STEIN, HALL & COMPANY, INC. 285 Madison Avenue, New York**

**STARCHES, DEXTRANS AND GUMS FOR  
SIZING · PRINTING · FINISHING**

## Problems

(Continued from Page 44)

of mock-twist? I have been told that it is yarn that twists to the left instead of the right, but have my doubts.

"TWIST."

### Answer

"Twist" is quite right in being doubtful about twist to the left being mock twist. Mock twist does not mean that two or more strands of yarn are twisted together, as in ordinary twist; it is the result of using double roving, of different colors, on the spinning frame. For instance, one strand of brown roving and one strand of white roving, going into a single yarn, will produce a brown-and-white mock twist. The single yarn has the appearance, at a casual glance, of being twisted from one strand of brown yarn and one strand of white yarn.

BILL.

## Wants To Know Wool Content

Editor:

I have a sample of cloth to duplicate that is part wool. Is there some simple way for me to determine the wool content? The wool has been spun mixed with the cotton.

"PUZZLED."

### Answer

Probably the simplest way to find the wool content of the sample of cloth that is mentioned by "Puzzled" is to weigh a portion of the sample, then boil the sample in a solution of 5 per cent caustic potash for 10 minutes, or until the wool is completely dissolved, then rinse and dry, and take the weight of the cotton that is left. The difference in the original weight and the dry weight after boiling in the caustic potash solution should give the weight of the wool. After this is found, it is simple to get the percentage of wool.

There is a slight loss in the weight of the cotton during this process, and a good estimate to use is 3 per cent for this. Where testing for wool content where wool and cotton are spun together, care must be taken to see that none of the cotton fibers are lost in the solution.

J. C. MULLEN.

## How To Take End-Breakage Tests?

Could you give me the simplest and most effective way of taking end breakage tests in both the card room and the spinning room?

"CHECKER."

## Textile Supply Co. of Dallas, Tex., Represents Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

I. G. Moore and Pete Daniel, as the Textile Supply Company, of Dallas, Tex., have long represented the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company in the Southwest-ern territory.

They will now represent the new Atlanta Division, formerly the Atlanta Harness and Reed Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of twine harness and reeds. This concern had established a long record of quality and service in this territory and Messrs. Moore and Daniel will represent and service twine and mail eye harness together with the large variety of loom harness equipment

made by Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company at their three plants in Atlanta, Greenville and Philadelphia.

## Italy Seeks Cotton Substitutes

Rome.—Mussolini is pinning faith to the mulberry tree to help reduce Italy's use of foreign cotton.

With cotton grown in Ethiopia, substitutes made from the mulberry tree and the ramie perennial, he hopes to make the kingdom less and less dependent on foreign cotton fields.

This means freedom chiefly from American cotton growers, for Italy's purchases by far the most of her cotton from the United States.

From the outer bark of the mulberry tree alone, Il Duce hopes to find a substitute for about 15 per cent of needs. From ramie still more is expected. These two sources are in addition to substitutes made from cellulose.

A plant at Porcia is experimenting with the mulberry tree. About 12,500 tons of mulberry bark are available. The new fibre made from this is called "celsofil." It is a short fibre similar to cotton but its resistance is said to be double that of the natural product.

Through a mixture of an equal quantity of gelsofil and another fibre having 50 per cent the resistance of cotton, a twist with an average resistance similar to that of cotton is produced. A cotton factory at Vittorio Veneto is experimenting by mixing gelsofil with silk and wool.

Ramie used to be imported from the East where it has been known as a cotton substitute. But plantations near Padova, in Tuscany and Piedmont, are now producing it. Italian ramie, however, yields 35 per cent of fibre against 50 to 55 per cent by Eastern plants.

Two companies now manufacture ramie fibre and a third is being organized in Tripoli.

Experiments are also being carried on to see what can be done with broom fibre. This already is in use as a wool substitute.

The economic self-sufficiency drive has also brought to light a new product known as sodolin—a chemical—mechanical fusion of hemp and cotton. Sodolin is said to be a fibre with the technical qualities of flax. It is being used for making bed linen, handkerchiefs, and similar articles.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. C.—It is announced here that officials of a knitting mill have been negotiating with town officials about the old Catawba Mill building, which belongs to the Town of Mount Holly and the American Yarn & Processing Co., the latter textile plant owning approximately 30 per cent. This large Northern or Eastern mill, the name is being withheld, is seeking a Southern location, and with the mill building still intact this is thought to be an excellent location.

It was approximately six years ago that the Catawba Mill ceased operations, and about two years ago the machinery was sold, and recently most of the dwellings were sold. There were formerly used for the operatives of the mill.

It is understood that this knitting company is a large one, using 600 operatives and an annual payroll of more than \$300,000. Hosiery will be manufactured.

# For Instantaneous Wetting Out Of All Fabrics DECERESOL WETTING AGENTS

Deceresol Wetting Agents are unusually powerful surface tension depressants. At extremely low concentrations they wet out grey cotton instantaneously. In dyeing, Deceresol Wetting Agents produce thorough penetration of the dyestuff

into the fibre, yielding perfectly level shades.

In the mill, Deceresol Wetting Agents save time and money in every operation—where faster wetting means better results in less time. A few of their many uses are:

- 1 The wetting out of grey cotton piece goods prior to caustic boiling and subsequent chlorine bleaching.
- 2 Wetting out grey cotton piece goods prior to peroxide bleaching.
- 3 Mixing with animal and vegetable oils (previously sulphonated) to form a liquid soap possessing strong detergent properties, without affecting colors when used in conjunction with sodium or hydrogen peroxide in bleaching grey cotton piece goods containing vat-dyed colored stripes.
- 4 Wetting out grey cotton piece goods on a mangle, making them instantaneously and uniformly absorbent, which is necessary prior to grey sanforizing.
- 5 Mixing with sulphonated vegetable oils for the treatment of cotton (bleached or dyed) fabrics to increase penetration prior to sanforizing.
- 6 Adding to the dye bath on grey cotton piece goods dyed direct from the bale to produce penetration and uniformity.
- 7 The preparation of raw stock cotton, yarn, and cotton piece goods prior to dyeing with all types of colors.
- 8 Adding to the dye bath on all types of machines and all kinds of colors where increased penetration and uniformity of shade are otherwise difficult to accomplish.
- 9 A dispersing agent in the dissolving of dyestuffs in order to give complete solubility and full color value.
- 10 The preparation of grey cotton piece goods to be printed direct from the bale.
- 11 An admixture to a printer's paste to give thorough penetration, greater color value, and increased fast-
- ness to soaping, especially on cotton piece goods printed direct from the bale.
- 12 An admixture to vat color pastes where the process calls for pigment dyeing with subsequent reduction in the fibre or fabric.
- 13 De-oiling, or so-called "de-gumming", of raw stock cotton that has been dyed in the presence of sulphonated vegetable or animal oils which usually interferes with the spinning qualities. This is done in the final bath after rinsing.
- 14 The treatment of cotton piece goods prior to shrunk finishing.
- 15 The treatment of cotton piece goods and the addition to starch pastes on absorbent finishes.
- 16 The treatment of water prior to the addition of dry starch. This insures absence of lumps, complete wetting and complete solubility on boiling.
- 17 Use either with or without soap in the after-soaping of cotton yarns and fabrics.
- 18 In "brown scouring" for obtaining better penetration of the acid and greater solubility of calcium and magnesium salts.
- 19 The oxidation of vat prints, for preventing over-oxidation in the Bichromate or Perborate baths, for increasing the efficiency of oxidation and for overcoming any harsh feel that may be left by Bichromate.
- 20 The desizing of Rayon or Acetate piece goods.

Deceresol Wetting Agents can be used in hard water as they form soluble calcium and magnesium salts.

For neutral or slightly acid and alkaline solutions, use Deceresol OT; for strongly acid or alkaline solutions, Deceresol OS is recommended.

*Write to nearest district office for further information.*

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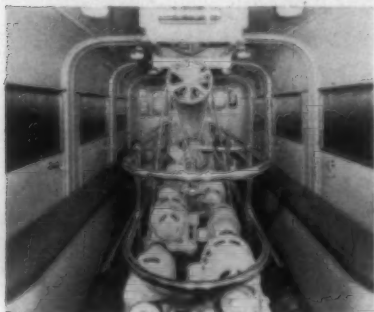
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## Graton & Knight Mobile Laboratory

Interior view of the Graton & Knight Mobile Laboratory, which has recently visited a number of the textile centers in the South.

O. D. Landis, sales representative



of the company in the two Carolinas and part of Virginia, accompanied the laboratory on the tour through this territory.

Graton & Knight products are distributed in North Carolina by the Textile Mill Supply Company of Charlotte, and in South Carolina by Hugh Black, of Greenville.

### Profitable Cotton Plan

In Georgia in recent years efforts to improve earnings from cotton have developed the experiment of having all farmers in a community cultivate the same variety of the staple.

A summary of reports on the results of this plan shows that it has paid handsome dividends. In 1937 there were 162 one-variety cotton communities in 74 counties in the State. According to a statement by the Georgia Extension Service, a survey of the results in these communities shows that the cotton produced had a value of \$1,500,000 more than would have been the case under the old methods of production. This million and a half extra profit, it is stated, was attained without additional cost and came from the premium received for the better quality cotton and for the larger yield which was obtained with the improved varieties used in the one-variety communities.

The use of one variety in a community by general agreement among the farmers prevents the deterioration of cotton by crossing of several varieties. The system is based on sound biological principle, and since it would seem to be just as easy for a community of farmers to plant one variety as several, the Georgia experiment appears to point the way to substantially increased profits from cotton in other States without additional cost.—*Greenville Daily News.*

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Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	5	<b>-W-</b>	
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	—	WAK, Inc.	—
Greene-McCord Corp.	58	Wallerstein Corp.	—
Greenville Belting Co.	—	Wellington, Sears Co.	72
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<b>-H-</b>		Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	83
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Harding & Heal	73	Windle & Co., J. H.	—
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Hercules Powder Co.	15	Wytheville Woolen Mills	—
Hermas Machine Co.	75		
Holbrook Rawhide Co.	76		
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—		

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*World's Largest Producer of Rayon Yarn*  
200 MADISON AVE.      NEW YORK CITY



Copy. 1938—American  
Viscose Corporation



## Yesterday and Today

(Continued from Page 16)

So in the lives of many individuals, there occurred a sequence of stages from isolation and poverty to wages and comparative plenty, to citizenship in a populous community, to all the contacts and agencies which constitute civilization and even the beginnings of the stage which we sometimes call culture. It is a picture of movement, of change, of progress which includes within its scope the lives of many millions.

In one sense this pioneering, this revolutionary transition, is over. From one point of view, the history of the cotton textile industry in the South may be almost complete. The industry has reached the dimensions of maturity. It has attained the approximate limits of physical expansion. We are privileged to view the handiwork and to talk in terms of appraisal. Part of this appraisal is already displayed in the events of the past, but the past never satisfies. Achievements have but little influence after they have become memories. In the life of today the industry is judged merely by its thoughts and actions of today. Thus we are forced into a new analysis, the ingredients of which have but little to do with the industry's period of growth.

In 1937, the industry gave employment to about 460,000 workers. It did the same thing in 1927. In 1937 the industry consumed 7,432,000 bales of cotton. Such was the case also in 1927. In 1937 active invested capital in the industry was approximately one and one-quarter billion dollars. In 1927 the amount was somewhat greater. The per capita output of cloth was 70.6 yards in 1937 and 71.73 yards in 1927. All of these indicate stability but in other respects there has been no stability. The division in the industry as between the North and the South has undergone a great change, even in the past decade. The total number of spindles in place has diminished from 37,000,000 in 1923 to approximately 26,500,000 in 1937.

This decline has been due in part to technological improvements and in part to the changing character of

output. But in the main it is the result of new policy relative to the hours of machine operation. The new hours of machinery operation in their turn have been largely influenced by new policies relative to the hours of individual employment. A 40-hour work week, which was the direct product of the emergency conditions of 1933, rendered impracticable operations of only one shift.

The reduction of employee working hours from an average approximating 55 a week was so great as to cause the industry's equipment to be inadequate to meet consumption requirements without resort to the double shift. Resort to this practice has become universal inasmuch as the burden of overhead expense on single shift units would be too great for successful competition. During the period from 1932 to 1936 it appeared as if double shift operations were greatly in excess of the industry's needs. The continuance of heavy financial losses generally, together with the persistent decline in spindleage, clearly supported this view. There is reason to believe, however, that in 1936 and 1937 adjustments of capacity had been carried to the point which indicated a reasonable balance between 80-hour per week operations and the consumption requirements for cotton goods. Such an outcome seemed at last to satisfy an ambition of many years' standing and gave promise of a long-sustained future period of stability. The present recession does not invalidate this hope as it sprang chiefly from causes over which the industry had no control.

The real test as to whether the industry has attained the desired balance of equipment and consumer demand will depend on the industry's own policy as regards further increase in the hours of machine operation. If third shift operations are increasingly resorted to, a further proportionate liquidation of the industry's equipment will likewise occur. It is to be expected that spindles and looms now active in the industry will not be forced out of operation without desperate resistance. The intensity of competition which would therefore result from the expansion of third shift operations would be greater than anything we have known in the past and would no doubt assure a further long-drawn-out period which would be

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THE KEEVER STARCH CO.

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painful and profitless for the industry as a whole. Whatever one's personal views may be as to the wisdom of third shift operations, there can be no doubt as to the sad quality of the transition period between now and the completion of such a program, even though many years may be required for the process.

The 40-hour week and the eight-hour day were adopted for purposes which were sound and enlightened. It is equally true that the general use of the double shift is sound and inevitable from the point of view of physical necessity. But it would indeed be tragic if the attainment of these things which are good should, at the same time, supply the impetus for an ultimate outcome which is wholly bad.

The industry greatly needs as a further aid to economic stability more adequate information as to the location, volume and rate of consumption of cotton goods after they have left the hands of the primary selling agents. More light must be had upon the conditions and activities which lie between Worth street and the final consumer. The mills have acted wisely and well to provide information relative to their own operations and inventories. The value of such information would be increased many fold if it could be supplemented by the essential data on the operations of other groups, including secondary processors and distributors. To appreciate the importance of this, it is necessary only to bear in mind that cotton goods on their way to consumption have scarcely passed the half-way point when they leave the primary markets.

However, our inability to make these measures does not prevent our knowing that the annual volume of cotton goods consumption is far below reasonable possibilities. The year 1937 was the greatest cotton consumption year of the past decade, yet it failed to go beyond the volume of 1937. It is clear that we have failed to keep pace with population growth and purchasing power, despite the appearance of new cotton consuming industries such as the automobile industry. The encroachment of

paper, rayon and other competing fabrics, although important, is only a partial explanation. The discovery of new uses is a first essential.

The industry is already familiar with the cotton road program which shows substantial results and promises to be one of the most important influences in cotton consumption within the next few years. Technical experimentation is now being sponsored by the Institute in the development of cotton houses. Preliminary tests have been highly satisfactory and we expect to be able to demonstrate in convincing fashion the market possibilities of this new use before the year is over.

The availability of a continuing promotion fund based upon the cent-a-bale contributions of mills, shippers, farmers' co-operatives and a limited number of cotton brokers, assures for the first time a permanent exploration of new uses for cotton. In these activities the Institute is more intensively engaged than ever before and we hope for a widening participation in the financial contributions which are so essential to success.

Apart from new uses which are wholly novel in their effects, a further aid to enlarged consumption consists of increasing the variety of textile fabrics and finishes and the development of a wider range of articles for consumer use. It is a truth obvious to everyone that the saturation point in consumption can be moved forward indefinitely by ingenuity in the broadening of the satisfactions to be served. The increased manufacturing and business activity which results from this type of consumption growth automatically creates the purchasing power for the buyer. To increase the variety of goods and the range of consumer satisfactions it is not necessary to depend entirely upon the development of things which are distinctively new. The fundamental types of goods which we already have are the products of centuries of experience and there is little reason to believe that their number can be greatly increased. However, within each type there are

(Continued on Page 58)

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A COMPLETE LINE OF  
INDUSTRIAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

**OIL CO.**  
CHICAGO U.S.A.

### William Gregg, Graniteville, S. C.

(Continued from Page 34)

duced on Gen. McDuffie's plantation, in South Carolina, on which Mr. S. realizes a larger profit than falls to the lot of Gen. McDuffie."

\* \* \*

"Suppose Mr. Simmons to be located in South Carolina, on the Savannah river, by the side of Gen. McDuffie, and that the latter raises 600 bales of cotton, which the former converts into cloth, and ships it to a foreign country, bringing back for the same, 25 or 30 cents per pound instead of 6 or 7 cents, as the raw material would, if sent away. Which of these two individuals, then, should be considered the more useful to his country? It would not take a school boy long to decide the question. It cannot be denied that, whether in Rhode Island, Maine, or South Carolina, he who takes a raw material and converts it into a fabric, increasing its value four-fold, and sends the same to a foreign country, to be returned in merchandise or money is a more useful citizen to the country than he who, having a large number of laborers at command, continues to produce an article which the world is already overstocked with, thus adding to a cause which may carry prices to a point, far below what has ever yet been known, and which may prove ruinous to our whole country."

\* \* \*

Let the manufacture of cotton be commenced among us, and we shall soon see the capital that has been sent out of our State, to be invested in Georgia State, and other foreign stocks, returned to us. We shall see the hidden treasures that have been locked up, unproductive and rusting, coming forth to put machinery in motion, and to give profitable employment to the present unproductive labor of our country.

\* \* \*

"Mr. Calhoun, our great oracle—a statesman whose purity of character we all revere—whose elevation to the highest office in the gift of the people of the United States, would enlist the undivided vote of South Carolina—even he is against us in this matter; he will tell you that no mechanical enterprise will succeed in South Carolina—that good mechanics will go where their talents are better rewarded—that to thrive in cotton spinning, one should go to Rhode Island—that to undertake it here, will not only lead to loss of capital, but disappointment and ruin to those who engage in it.

"But we must recollect that those who first embarked in this business in Rhode Island had the prejudice of the whole country against them. There were croakers then as well as now, and in addition to all the disadvantages we have to contend with, the wide ocean lay between them and the nations skilled in mechanic arts—the laws of England forbade the export of machinery, and affixed heavy penalties to prevent the emigration of artisans, and it was next to impossible to gain access to her manufacturing establishments; so that these men were completely shut out from knowledge. How is it with us? We find no difficulty in obtaining the information, which money could not purchase for them, and which cost them years of toil. The new England people are anxious for us to go to spinning cotton, and they are ready and willing to give us all the requisite information. The workshops of England and America are thrown open to us, and he who has the capital at command may, by a visit to England, or to our Northern machine shops, supply himself with the best machinery that the world affords, and also the best machinists, and most skillful manufacturers to work and keep it in order. With all these advantages, what is

to prevent the success of a cotton factory in South Carolina? It may safely be asserted that failure will be the result of nothing but the grossest mismanagement."

\* \* \*

"Surely there is nothing in cotton spinning that can poison the atmosphere of South Carolina. Why not spin as well as plant cotton? The same hand that attends the gin may work a carding machine. The girl who is capable of making thread on a country spinning wheel may do the same with equal facility on the throstle frame. The woman who can warp the thread and weave it on a common loom may soon be taught to do the same on the power loom; and so with all the departments, from the raw cotton to the cloth. Experience has proved that any child, white or black, of ordinary capacity, may be taught in a few weeks to be expert in any part of a cotton factory; moreover, all overseers who have experience in the matter give a decided preference to blacks as operatives."

"Shall we pass unnoticed the thousands of poor, ignorant, degraded white people among us who, in this land of plenty, live in comparative nakedness and starvation? Many a one is reared in proud South Carolina, from birth to manhood, who has never passed a month in which he has not some part of the time, been stinted for meat. Many a mother is there who will tell you that her children are but scantily supplied with bread and much more scantily with meat, and if they be clad with comfortable raiment it is at the expense of their scanty allowance of good."

"Let us endeavor to bring about such a state of things as shall invite the industry, if not capital of other countries to our State. Let us try to cultivate a good feeling among our people for our Northern brethren. We have no lack of trading men from among this class of persons. Let us offer inducements that shall bring their working men to our delightful climate; they will soon replace the capital that has left our State. They will teach our children lessons of industry and economy. They will furnish materials for the academic schools, recommended by our Governor. They will teach us the value of thousands of acres of swamp land in South Carolina, yet covered with their primeval forest trees. They will teach us lessons in agriculture that shall prove to us that the money expended for an agricultural survey has not been spent in vain; and above all, they will give some of our wise men practical lessons in political economy. Such a change would revive the trade of our city and bring about a new and flourishing state of things in South Carolina."

\* \* \*

When South Carolina once sets about manufacturing the wholesale merchants of Charleston will soon learn the way of doing business after the manner of those in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York in purchasing large quantities of these brown goods to be converted into colored muslins, bleached cloths of calico prints, this branch of business being now carried on very extensively and as a distinct one from the other branches of manufacturing. For instance, a merchant of New York will purchase 100 bales of the sleasiest goods in the market and send them to Providence where they are dyed of various colors assorted as to finish and stamped with any particular mark he may choose to designate. Cambrics  $\frac{3}{4}$  wide are colored and finished for  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents per yard, 4-4 wide for 2 cents and silesias for about the same price. The same merchant sends a quantity of brown shirtings or sheetings and has them bleached and finished in various styles making from the same bale of cloth three or four kinds of goods. Bleaching long cloth, calendeer finish, costs  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, bettle finish 4 cents per pound, gold bands  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents each, cambric finish 4 mills per yard



extra. He may send another lot of either or both of these kinds of goods to be printed (designating the patterns) when they are put into colors and shapes, stamped to suit him, boxed up and sent back. We mention these facts to show the endless variety of uses to which these goods are put with which the original maker has nothing to do; and to show the demand we may expect for them when Charleston becomes a market for such goods."

\* \* \*

"Any one that has traveled through the Northern States, with a view of gaining information on this subject, cannot have come to any other conclusion, than that the United States is soon to stand first, among manufacturing nations."

\* \* \*

"The Southern States could not take a more effectual step to bring about this state of things, than by commencing the manufacture of coarse cotton fabrics, which, by right, belongs to them, and which they will get, with the first effort made to obtain it. They would, at once, drive the Eastern mills, now engaged in this business, to the manufacture of fine goods. The immense work already in operation and the millions of capital engaged in manufactures, would still continue to be engaged in them. For a trifling expense, any of those Massachusetts mills may be so altered, as to run on the finest cotton fabrics; and the disposition to change, from coarse to fine goods, exists with all manufacturers, so that it will require no great effort to drive the coarse spinners from their present occupation, to compete with their neighbors, in the making of fine fabrics. Finally, when we shall have put a stop to the draughts, which the Southwestern States are continually making upon us and shall have invested our capital in the business of manufacturing our raw material into yarn and coarse fabrics, making a mutual exchange with our Northern brethren, of the coarser for the finer goods, then we shall find the tariff no longer a subject to quarrel about; but we shall dwell in peace and harmony and all shall rejoice in the blessings which this system of domestic industry will confer on South Carolina."

#### D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte, N. C.

(Continued from Page 34)

evident that the English cotton buyer sends here \$300,000 while the Chinaman would send \$900,000. This \$600,000 additional would be distributed about as follows in the county:

To stockholders of the factories, say	\$100,000
To operatives	300,000
To fuel and supplies	100,000
To miscellaneous	100,000

About half the money paid to operatives would go to farmers for foodstuffs. About one-third to merchants. Some would be saved.

The above basis of 18c a pound for cloth is fixed upon as a fair average of the selling price for the kinds of cloth now being made in North Carolina.

\* \* \*

"By the report of the commissioner of labor, the crop of the State is something over 500,000 bales; 500,000 bales at 6c would yield \$15,000,000; 300,000 bales now manufactured into cloth and yarn actually do yield an average of 18c or \$27,000,000. The value of the remaining 200,000 bales at 6c would be \$6,000,000. Thus the crop of North Carolina now actually yields in money to her people about \$33,000,000 as against \$15,000,000 if the whole were still sold in a raw state.

The factory that triples the price of cotton should also

triple the value of the neighboring land upon which the cotton is produced. The factory in effect, pays a bounty to the farmer. This bounty is paid as follows:

1. A factory pays an average of  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent more for cotton than is paid for shipment or export. While this is not a voluntary contribution (the factory pays it to keep the local cotton from going away, thereby avoiding paying freight on other cotton). It is about one dollar per bale bounty to the farmer nevertheless.

2. A market is created for wood, chickens, eggs, butter, milk, fruit, vegetables, pork, mutton, and every other foodstuff for humanity that a farm in the cotton region is capable of raising.

3. There would be from time to time profitable occupation for some members of farmers' families in teaching school, working in the factory, clerking, etc. Doctors and store keepers get patronage and trade, and these in turn must have foodstuffs.

It is easy to perceive that with ample markets and other advantages, a thrifty farmer could double his income by the sale of stuffs for which, without manufactures, he has no markets, and much of which he now produces and loses.

Some apprehension has been expressed that the factories would injure the farming interests. That the better and more regular wages in factories would attract people from the farms and thus cause their abandonment. As a matter of fact the tendency is the other way. As factories are established and increased, farming becomes more and more attractive. This is not a matter of opinion or a theory, but the increased value of land and the better condition of the farming interests are conspicuous wherever factories have been established."

#### January Domestic Rayon Yarn Deliveries Show Gain Over December Low

Deliveries of rayon yarn by American mills during January registered a gain over the low deliveries of December, 1937, according to the records compiled by the *Rayon Organon*, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. January shipments measured by the publication's index of 374 compared with an index figure of 240 for December.

Stocks of yarn in the hands of producers at the end of January stood at 2.8 months' supply, based upon average monthly shipments over the previous twelve months.

"Weavers' excess stocks of rayon woven goods practically have been eliminated by the drastic liquidation of these inventories over the past five months," states the publication. "And it is safe to state that even a hand-to-mouth yarn buying policy by rayon fabricators over the next few months will continue to life rayon yarn deliveries from the out-of-production low point reached last December."

Salesman: "Did you like that cigar I gave you? For 500 coupons of that band you get a banjo."

Clerk: "If I smoked 500 of those cigars, I'd need a harp."

GREENWOOD, S. C.—Greenwood Cotton Mills have completed the installation of 224 Diehl 10-horsepower motors on their spinning frames.



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# Mill News Items

WILSON, N. C.—Officials of the Wilson Manufacturing Company, makers of full-fashioned hosiery, which recently opened a plant here, said the mill is teaching high school graduates the trade and paying them while they are taught.

DURHAM, N. C.—Durham Hosiery Mills report a net profit for the year ended December 31, 1937, of \$175,766.

The annual statement shows current assets of \$905,125 and current liabilities of \$336,673. Accounts receivable total \$311,323, and inventories are carried at \$481,742. Sales for the year total \$2,930,871.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Dissolution of the L. Banks Holt Manufacturing Company, operating the Oneida, Graham, and Carolina Mills, is proposed in a resolution of the board of directors adopted at a recent meeting. Final action is scheduled for Tuesday, March 1st, when directors and stockholders will meet again.

Approximately 500 employees will be affected.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The opening of a new hosiery unit in this city, employing from 15 to 20 workers when it begins operations, was announced a few days ago by J. M. Glenn, one of the two men reported to be financially interested in the new venture.

The mill, to be operated under the firm name of Glenn and Coble Knitting Company, will confine its activity to the manufacture of half-hose, Glenn said. Some 20 machines designed for this type of work have already been installed in the old Flint building on Logan street where the new concern is to be situated.

SHELBY, N. C.—The new Dora Yarn Mill, of Cherryville, recently purchased by three Shelby men, began production in the latter part of January, it was learned. The men are J. R. Dover, Charles I. Dover and R. G. Laney.

Having an authorized capital stock of \$150,000, the new mill will manufacture products similar to those made in the Dover and Ora plants here, operated by the same men. The plant was formerly the Gaston Manufacturing Company, but has not been in operation for a number of years.

SANFORD, N. C.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of Sanford Cotton Mills, held recently, reports of E. M. Underwood, secretary and treasurer, showed that the past year had been a satisfactory one, with a substantial increase in business over the preceding year. The plant was enlarged and new machinery added.

Directors elected are W. R. Williams, R. C. Walcott, of New York; E. M. Underwood, O. P. Makepeace and N. R. Bright.

Officers chosen by the directors are W. R. Williams, president; R. C. Walcott, vice-president, and E. M. Underwood, secretary and treasurer.

GROTTOS, VA.—The Duplan Silk Corporation's new \$250,000 rayon weaving unit here will be completed and

# Mill News Items

ready for operation on or about March 1st, barring any unforeseen obstacles. John S. Chaya, of Hazelton, Pa., has been named as plant manager and has already arrived here. Temporary offices have been opened in the new building.

The outside work on the new plant here is 95 per cent complete, an official of the John P. Pettyjohn Construction Company, of Lynchburg, Va., general contractors, stated, and the job will be completed by March 1st. The looms shipped here in the fall of 1937 from the Crompton & Knowles Machine Works in Worcester, Mass., and stored in the Novick warehouse at Waynesboro, Va., are now being moved to the new plant here. One hundred and fifteen of the looms have already been moved.

It was stated that Capt. L. C. Erdman, formerly commanding officer at the Grottoes CCC camp N. P. 5, has become associated with the Duplan Silk Corporation's local unit in its maintenance department.

While the new unit is designed to furnish employment to approximately 350 or more operatives when operations are in full production, it is stated that more than 3,000 applicants for positions are on file and others are being added. No hiring is yet being done.

WETUMPKA, ALA.—Otis woven indigo fabrics, heretofore made in Ware, Mass., will be produced by the Otis Division of Alabama Mills, Wetumpka, to which machinery and personnel are now being sent from Ware. The fabrics include petroleum, hickory, and express stripes, pinchecks, pinstripes, Otis checks, and tickings.

Production will start in Wetumpka as soon as "necessary reconstruction can be accomplished." The company points out that manufacturing in the South will "insure more economical costs of production . . . quick delivery . . . attractive freight rates to cutting plants."

NAHUNTA, GA.—The Nahunta Hosiery Mills, sponsored by Joseph B. Strickland, civic leader, will soon start operations, employing around 50 women. It is moving here from Newark, N. J. Mr. Strickland interested Northern owners in Nahunta and a local corporation has been formed to manufacture women's hosiery.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Additions to the two Charlotte plants of the Hudson Silk Hosiery Company will be made at a cost of \$50,000, according to an announcement made by Fritz Seifart and M. E. Pierson, officials of the company.

At the plant of the Hudson Silk Hosiery Mills on the Monroe Road, a new building will be constructed which will be a duplicate of that which now faces the front of the company's property there. A one-story structure, it will be 107 feet wide, 176 feet long and of brick, steel and concrete materials. The plant will be used for seamers, loopers and inspectors.

A two story addition to the Hudson Silk Hosiery Company plant at 712 North Brevard Street will be 56 by 40 feet and will be used as a dyehouse. Construction will begin at once and the building is expected to be finished within two months.

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This organization specializes in the sale of mill properties, machinery and miscellaneous equipment, and in consolidations, re-organizations, and liquidations primarily in the textile field.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE  
*Chairman and Treasurer*

H. M. McCORD  
*President*

February 1, 1938

**Yesterday and Today**

*(Continued from Page 53)*

almost limitless possibilities as regards refinements and gradations. Every deviation from the familiar offers a new and additional appeal by permitting the expression of greater individuality on the part of the buyer.

If we make due allowance for the over-buying or the over-production, whichever we choose to call it, that occurred in the spring of 1937 and which was undoubtedly due to a false diagnosis based on inadequate knowledge, the industry may well be proud of the policies and practices which it has observed since 1933. It must be judged in terms of progress and this progress includes shorter hours to its employees, advancing wage scales which were increased by a proportion greater than the reduction of hours, the attainment of a nicer balance between capacity and demand, a more pronounced appreciation of the importance of co-operative effort in social as well as in industrial matters, and a feeling of deeper responsibility as well as greater activity in matters pertaining to the national interest.

**Newberry County Payrolls Higher**

Spartanburg, S. C.—Chamber of Commerce figures released recently showed Newberry County (adjoining Spartanburg) textile payrolls totalled \$2,330,000 as compared with \$1,798,277 for the previous year, making an increase of \$532,000 over 1936. The number of employees last year was increased by 150 over the 1936 total.

**24,000,000 Contacts**

**New Electrical Contact Switch On Way To Record**

Apparently as good as the day the test started, a new contact designed for use in the textile industry, on January 2nd passed the mark of 24,000,000 separate contacts. The inventor, Robert Hetherington, Sharon Hill, Pa., after examination of the parts, said that the probable life of the contact is in excess of 200,000,000 makes and breaks. The tests are being conducted under service conditions at a rate of 12,000 contacts per hour, operating a 110-volt four-ampere solenoid which activates a cloth guider developed by H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Philadelphia, manufacturers of textile finishing machinery.

Unusual features of the contact are: the speed at which it will operate, up to 25 times per second; the small movement required, about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch; and the light pressure necessary, about one ounce.

Recently demonstrated to a group of engineers by the inventor was another contact made on the same principle as the one on test, but a three-phase type which, under a 220-volt 80-ampere load is said to have neither sparked nor arced. This contact measures  $1\frac{3}{8}$  x 5", and the contact under test measures  $1\frac{5}{8}$  x  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ". Both contacts are completely enclosed but are not the mercury, vacuum or oil type.

"Men who play golf every day and Sunday, too, are bound for hell," says a red-headed preacher. Oh, well, by the time they get there, they'll be used to it.



## Accident Prevention Effort a Major Activity Of N. C. C. M. A.

(Continued from Page 26)

Group II (201 to 400 Employees)	
Arista Mills Co. (Trophy)	Winston-Salem 496,800
Highland Cotton Mills (Plant No. 1)	High Point 269,183
Kendall Mills (Thrifty Plant)	Paw Creek 263,229
Reidsville Rayon Mills (Burlington Mills)	Reidsville 301,032
Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co.	Cherryville 480,400
A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co. (Mill No. 2)	Gastonia 346,493
Spray Cotton Mills	Spray 428,761
Group III (401 to 750 Employees)	
Erwin Cotton Mills (Mill No. 1)	Durham 555,909
Erwin Cotton Mills (Mill No. 5) (Trophy)	Erwin 935,760
National Weaving Co.	Lowell 704,327
Group IV (751 Employees and over)	
No Plants without a Lost-Time Accident.	
Erwin Cotton Mills (Mill No. 4)	Durham 950,447
1 Accident, 1.05 Frequency (Trophy)	

## Annual Machinery Increase Figures for South

(Continued from Page 24)

Texas		Looms
Corsicana Cotton Mills, Corsicana		4
Dallas Cotton Mills, Dallas		40
Mexia Textile Mills, Mexia		36
Total		80
Virginia		
Blue Ridge Rayon Mills, Alta Vista		104
Bernson Silk Mills, Buena Vista		58
*Nalven & Son, Clifton Forge		110
*Galax Weaving Co., Galax		60
*Duplan Silk Corp., Grottoes		300
Martinsville Cotton Mills, Martinsville		38
*Radford Weaving Co., Radford		476
Roanoke Weaving Co., Vinton		18
Total		1,164

## Increase By States

	Looms
Alabama	1,143
Georgia	353
North Carolina	2,139
Oklahoma	64
South Carolina	2,017
Tennessee	349
Texas	80
Virginia	1,164
Total	7,309

## Circular Knitting Machine Increase

The following tabulations give the name and location of each mill in the South that installed additional circular knitting machines during 1937, together with the totals by States:

Alabama		Circular K. M.
*Demopolis Hosiery Mills, Demopolis		21
Fort Payne Hosiery Mills, Fort Payne		5
*Shugart Hosiery Mills, Fort Payne		22
Total		48
Georgia		
*Georgia Hosiery Mills, Blakeley		22
Camilla Hosiery Mills, Camilla		4

\*Indicates new mill.

(Continued on Page 62)

## Cotton Manufacturers

Watch for Special  
Announcement of a  
New AHCO Product  
in March 24th Issue  
of this Paper

This new product means improved processing at less cost and with less trouble.

Don't fail to look for the announcement.



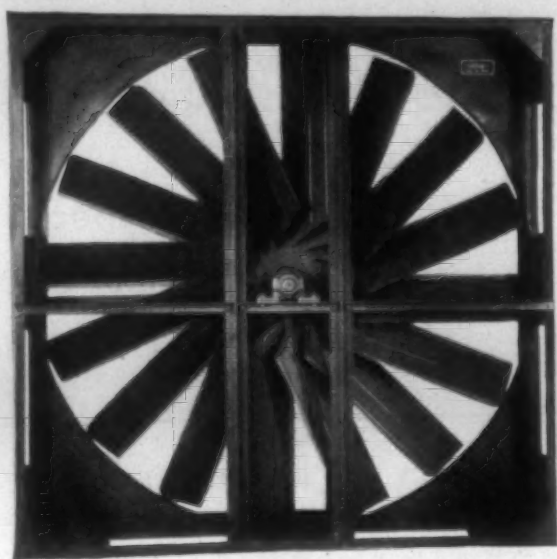
Sizing and Finishing Gums and  
Compounds . . Soluble Gums . .  
Softeners . . Soluble Oils . .  
Tallow . . Waxes . . Soaps . .  
Flour . . Dextrines . . Starches . .  
Pigment Colors and Lakes . .  
Ammonia . . Acids . . Blue Vitriol  
. . Borax Bichromate of Soda . .  
Bichromate of Potash . . Liquid  
Chlorine . . Chloride of Lime . .  
Caustic Soda (solid or flaked).

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Sultry, oppressive summer days will soon be here again . . . cutting down the efficiency of your employees . . . forcing up your percentage of labor and time costs—reducing output.

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You can do it . . . it's been done in other plants!

Slowly turning, multi-bladed Coolair fans deliver a tremendous volume of gently moving air and blow in or exhaust with equal effectiveness. Today they are being used to ventilate and cool hundreds of factories, hotels, office buildings and homes throughout the South. Coolair engineers pioneered the industrial and home cooling field and many systems have been operating quietly, economically and without mechanical trouble for more than ten years.

Whether the problem is removing excessive heat, odors and fumes from an engine room, ventilating a large workroom or cooling a small home, there is a Coolair fan scientifically designed to do the job well. Experienced Coolair ventilating engineers, stationed at various points in the South, are ready to give you competent advice on your ventilating and cooling needs.

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- ☐ Cooling stores, offices, restaurants, etc.
- ☐ Home cooling.

Name

Firm

Address

## Mill News Items

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Announcement has been made of the reaching of a compromise agreement whereby the Excell Manufacturing Company of Lincolnton will be sold immediately.

The agreement was reached by heirs and State receivers who were involved in a hearing conducted before Judge E. Yates Webb in Shelby.

Those interested in the property decided to ask Judge Wilson Warlick to order its sale. The company has been operating under receivership for five years. Several cotton products are manufactured by the company.

Principals interested in the property are R. P. Deal, of Lincolnton, State receiver; and the principal heirs, C. E. Childs, W. H. Childs, F. S. Childs, and their sister, Mrs. Susie Truesdale.

When operating on full time, the Excell Company enjoys a large number of workers and distributes a sizeable payroll. Citizens of Lincolnton have expressed the hope that the property will be purchased by some individual or company which will continue this vital part of Lincolnton's business life.

BELMONT, N. C.—Two of the Belmont Mills held annual stockholders' meetings January 20th at the mill offices.

The Linford Mills, Inc., holding its annual session of stockholders, made a good showing in its report, considering conditions in the textile business of recent months. The old officers were re-elected as follows: A. C. Lineberger, president; W. B. Puett, vice-president; J. E. Ford, secretary-treasurer. Additional directors are S. P. Stowe, I. J. Ford, C. W. Kale and C. L. Bumgardner.

The Perfection Spinning Company officers were re-elected as follows: A. C. Lineberger, president; R. B. Suggs, vice-president; D. P. Stowe, secretary-treasurer. In addition to these the directors include E. D. Maynard, A. C. Lineberger, Jr., R. L. Stowe and J. H. Lineberger.

These two mills were built in 1923, and are located in North Belmont. Each of these mills has 16,320 spindles, and during 1937 they ran full time except for the Christmas holidays. The stockholders received 6 per cent in dividends.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Work will begin immediately on an office addition to the local plant of Mock-Judson-Voehringer Company, Inc., it was announced recently by John K. Voehringer, Jr., president. Contract for the work has been let to C. M. Guest & Sons, of Greensboro.

The new office building, which will involve the expenditure of approximately \$20,000, exclusive of plumbing, heating and electrical work, will be located at the south-eastern wing of the present building, and will be a one-story brick and steel structure, approximately 50 by 100 feet. It is expected the new structure will be completed within approximately 60 days.

It was pointed out that the present space in the main building occupied by the offices will be used for storage purposes and will be available for possible future expansion.

### Du Pont Payroll Up 26% for 1937

Wage and salary payments by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and its controlled companies in 1937 amounted to \$107,500,000, an increase of about 26 per cent over 1936 payments, according to Lammot du Pont, president, in an advance statement taken from his annual report to stockholders. Mr. du Pont's statement also points out that the mutually satisfactory relations heretofore prevailing between the company's employees and its management continued in 1937, and that the company's various industrial relations plans were continued in force and in several cases broadened.

At the end of the year there were approximately 52,000 employees, including about 4,200 engaged in construction of plant additions and new plants, on the rolls of the company and its controlled companies, a decrease of about 7 per cent, including construction employees, since the close of 1936. The average number of employees on the rolls of the company and its controlled companies in 1937 was approximately 57,800, an increase of about 13 per cent over the 1936 average.

### Semi-Annual Dividend Omitted By Pepperell

Boston, Mass.—Directors of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company omitted the semi-annual dividend due to be declared on the capital stock at this time, marking only the fifth time in the corporate existence of this important unit in the cotton manufacturing industry that there has been a break in semi-annual payments on the stock.

Six months and a year ago the company made distributions of \$3 per share, while in June, 1937, and in December, 1936, it paid extras of \$5 each, making a total of \$16 per share distributed in the fiscal year to June 30, 1937.

The company has a noteworthy record as a consistent dividend payer. In no calendar year since payments were initiated in 1852 has it failed to make some distribution to its shareowners. During this period there have been only four omissions in semi-annual payments, 1858, 1871, August, 1932, February, 1933, and on the present occasion.

### New Type Beetle is Spreading in South

New Orleans, La.—The South's newest insect pest, which threatens just about everything a farmer grows, was the center of attention at the meeting of cotton states' entomologists here recently.

The newest bug, the entomologists said, is the white-fringed beetle, (*naupactus leucoloma*) which somehow got into this country from South America.

The beetle was discovered about a year ago near Florala, Ala., and has spread to sections around Pensacola, Fla., Gulfport and Laurel, Miss., and New Orleans, La.

H. C. Young, of Florala, described the many steps being taken to prevent its spread and warned that it would spread throughout the nation unless precautions were continued.

## CAMACYL COLORS —FOR— ACETATE RAYON

This complete line of colors for Acetate Rayon features:

- High tinctorial strength
- Fastness to light and washing
- Excellent money value
- Utmost uniformity

The CAMACYL line presents a wide range of bright, popular colors for dyeing any shade on Acetate Rayon.

*Write for samples  
and quotation.*

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## Think About PROFIT INSURANCE for 1938

Forget 1937. Its brickbats and orchids are things of the past. Think about 1938. Think about "profit insurance for 1938" as you make plans for next year.

For those who utilize coal for power or processing, the new year will bring new opportunities, new enthusiasm, new types of help from ACL. Our fuel engineers laid the groundwork during 1937. Many inspired fuel engineering conferences were held. Out of these came new coal technology to help the textile industry solve its coal utilization problems.

Hand firing, stoker firing, all combustion problems received engineering attention. The engineers of ACI and our 124 constituent companies applied science and practical knowledge to your coal application problems. As a result, ACI headquarters is a gold mine of information on modern coal technology.

The ACI engineers are ready to help you use ACI Quality Coals IN THE MOST ECONOMICAL WAY.

Decide now. Take out "profit insurance for 1938" by utilizing ACI Quality Coals from the high volatile districts of eastern Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, southwestern Virginia and southern West Virginia. They are mined in the finest bituminous deposits in the world.

Your copy of "Where to Buy ACI Quality Coals" is ready. Write for it.



**Appalachian Coals, Inc.**  
TRANSPORTATION BUILDING • CINCINNATI, OHIO

## Annual Machinery Increase Figures for South

(Continued from Page 59)

Circular K. M.

E-Z Mills of Ga., Cartersville	10
Dallas Hosiery Mills, Dallas	34
*Douglas Silk Products Co., Douglas	25
Griffin Knitting Mills, Griffin	25
Spotlight Hosiery Mills, Rome	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>

### Louisiana

Alden Mills, New Orleans	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>

### Mississippi

Columbine Knitting Mills, Columbia	10
Van Dyke Knitting Co., McComb	15
Maywill Hosiery Mills, Meridian	40
Summit Textile Co., Summit	15
Belmont Hosiery Mills, Belmont	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>

### North Carolina

Black Mountain Hosiery Mills, Black Mountain	4
Winner Hosiery Mills, Boiling Springs	83
Baker-Camack Hosiery Mills, Burlington	12
Brown's Hosiery Mill, Burlington	18
Carolina Knitting Mills, Burlington	2
Full-Knit Hosiery Mills, Burlington	28
Sykes Hosiery Mills, Burlington	20
Rogers Hosiery Mills, Denton	49
Thornton Knitting Co., Denton	50
*G. & E. Hosiery Mill, Durham	40
Pasquotank Hosiery Co., Elizabeth City	16
*Gastonia Hosiery Mills, Gastonia	38
*Walker Mills, Inc., Gastonia	30
Thompson Hosiery Mills, Graham	36
Chipman-La Crosse Hosiery Mill, Hendersonville	100
Bowman Knitting Mill, Hickory	14
Brown Hosiery Mill, Hickory	122
Catawba Hosiery Mill, Hickory	4
Ellis Hosiery Mills, Hickory	21
*Goodman Hosiery Mills, Hickory	36
*Hafer Hosiery Mills, Hickory	69
*Knit Sock Hosiery Mills, Hickory	75
*Knott Hosiery Mills, Hickory	43
Marlow Hosiery Mills, Hickory	5
*McKinney Hosiery Mills, Hickory	20
Piedmont Hosiery Mills, Hickory	52
*Viewmont Knitting Co., Hickory	43
Whisnant Hosiery Mills, Hickory	10
Adams-Millis Co., High Point	30
Huntley-Jackson Co., High Point	4
Thomas Hosiery Mills, High Point	79
*Lutz Knitting Mills, Lenoir	20
Lincoln Knitting Mills, Maiden	21
Elizabeth James Mills, Marion	20
Marion Hosiery Mills, Marion	55
*Imperial Hosiery Mills, Mocksville	102
Pine State Knitwear Co., Mt. Airy	45
Shafer Hosiery Mills, Mt. Airy	25
*Flex-Knit Hosiery Mills, Newton	125
*Newton Knitting Mills, Newton	30
*Whenball Hosiery Mills, Newton	30
*Smithfield Hosiery Mills, Smithfield	42
Robbins Knitting Co., Spruce Pine	20
Staley Hosiery Mills, Staley	84

*Excella Hosiery Mills, Stanfield .....	38
Clayson Knitting Co., Star .....	42
Pine Hosiery Mills, Star .....	4
Mayo Knitting Mills, Tarboro .....	20
Wrenn Hosiery Co., Thomasville .....	73
Blackstone Hosiery Mills, Valdese .....	15
P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem .....	25

Total ..... 1,989

#### South Carolina

Adair Hosiery Mills, Clinton .....	20
Powell Knitting Co., Spartanburg .....	70
*Excell Hosiery Mills, Union .....	30

Total ..... 120

#### Tennessee

Charleston Hosiery Mills, Charleston .....	48
*Fulton Underwear Mills, Chattanooga .....	13
Pioneer Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga .....	3
Rextex Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga .....	2
Richmond Spinning Co., Chattanooga .....	15
Milne Hosiery Mills, Cleveland .....	2
*Kingsboro Silk Mills, Daisy .....	12
Walbridge Knitting Mills, Dayton .....	20
Quality Hosiery Mfg. Co., Murfreesboro .....	2
May Hosiery Mills, Nashville .....	166
Washington Hosiery Mills, Nashville .....	10
Dixie Hosiery Mills, Newport .....	70
*Newport Hosiery Mills, Newport .....	20
Philadelphia Hosiery Mill, Philadelphia .....	9
*Ellis-Carter Hosiery Mills, South Pittsburg .....	16
Southern Silk Mills, Spring City .....	6
*Telford Hosiery Mills, Telford .....	40

Total ..... 454

#### Virginia

Galax Knitting Co., Galax .....	26
*Pannil Walker Underwear Co., Martinsville .....	70
*Sale Knitting Co., Martinsville .....	57
Roanoke Mills Co., Roanoke .....	23

Total ..... 176

#### Increase By States

Alabama .....	48
Georgia .....	195
Louisiana .....	6
Mississippi .....	180
North Carolina .....	1,989
South Carolina .....	120
Tennessee .....	454
Virginia .....	176

Total ..... 3,168

#### Full-Fashioned Knitting Machine Increase

The following tabulations give the name and location of each mill in the South that installed additional full-fashioned knitting machines during 1937, together with the totals by States:

#### Florida

*Pure Silk Hosiery Mills, Panama City .....	5
---	---

Total ..... 5

(Continued on Page 66)

# THIS REPORT



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Contains graphic painting maintenance guide; check points on painting; case histories; standards of illumination; outstanding applications; directions for painting and many other pertinent painting sections. 36 pages, profusely illustrated. Write for your free copy to The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, O., and principal cities.



**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS  
SAVE-LITE**

**THE PLANT CONDITIONING PAINT**

## STATEMENT

**AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY**

Member Federal Reserve System

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

December 31, 1937

**RESOURCES**

Cash in vault, on deposit in Federal Reserve Bank and due from banks	\$20,941,758.67	
U. S. Government obligations, direct and/or fully guaranteed	12,577,935.06	
Federal Land Bank, Federal Home Loan Bank and Listed Bonds	1,528,471.25	
State of North Carolina and State of South Carolina bonds	3,896,913.64	
Municipal bonds and notes	2,572,656.97	
Loans eligible for rediscount by Federal Reserve Bank	4,980,825.26	
Loans secured by listed stocks and bonds	3,258,738.54	
Accrued interest on bonds	165,253.58	\$49,922,552.97
Other high grade, well secured loans		6,985,716.09
Cash surrender value life insurance policies carried on the officers of the bank		39,302.50
Stock Federal Reserve Bank, Richmond, Va., and other stocks and bonds		164,691.50
Customers' Liability on Acceptances		739,810.00
Banking House, Fourth Street property, and Furniture and Fixtures	490,218.55	
Reserve for depreciation	117,726.76	372,491.79
Other Real Estate (The appraised value of which is \$189,555.40 and the assessed value of which is \$158,007.50)		77.00
		\$58,224,641.85

**LIABILITIES**

Capital Stock	\$ 1,200,000.00	\$ 1,200,000.00
Surplus	\$ 1,200,000.00	
Undivided Profits	687,899.19	
Reserves—Unallotted	300,000.00	2,187,899.19
Reserve for unearned interest	53,707.13	
Reserve for Taxes and Contingencies	44,396.69	
Reserve sufficient to Retire Premium on all Bonds Owned	540,104.70	638,208.52
Domestic and Foreign Acceptances		739,810.00
DEPOSITS		53,458,724.14
		\$58,224,641.85

Largest Unit Bank  
in the  
CarolinasMember  
Federal Deposit  
Insurance Corporation**Chemicals**

(Continued from Page 18)

over 85 per cent of the chemical employees worked at least fifty weeks during the entire year.

On the matter of prices, the chemical industry shows a very modern philosophy. Major emphasis has been universally directed towards increased efficiency and lower costs, in order to expand consumption. The latest price index from the Department of Labor for chemicals is 85.7 (September, 1937), as compared with a price index of 89 in 1913, showing that the chemical price index today is actually below pre-war levels.

Our industry naturally aims at a fair return on its investment, but believes that in the long run, it is better to have this return and profits reasonable, in order that its business may expand and be worthy of the public confidence it now has. The record of new chemical products developed in the last decade, is characterized by declining prices. Not only has competition been extremely keen between different manufacturers of the same chemical products, but it has also been most intense, between producers of different chemicals, for the same use, that is where any one of several chemicals will do equivalent service. This inter-commodity competition is a very important factor in offering continuous competition between different chemicals.

**Expenditures for Research**

Emphasis put on research is one of the outstanding characteristics of the American chemical industry. No other division of industry has been more dependent upon investigation and technical developments. Any firm in the chemical business which does not support an effective research program, soon falls behind its competitors, if indeed, it does not in time suffer elimination. It is, therefore, not strange that a surprisingly large percentage of the income from the sale of chemicals, has been expended for research, in order to improve existing processes, devise new and more efficient methods of manufacture, develop new products and render technical service to the consumer. In the "inorganic or heavy chemical branch" of the chemical industry, approximately \$2.25 of each \$100 of sales, is spent for research. In the newer synthetic organic branch of the chemical industry about \$4.30 for each \$100 of sales is spent for research, and one well-known firm spends 20 per cent of its net sales income for research. It has been conservatively estimated that the expenditures for research amounted to more than \$20,000,000 for 1937.

Chemical research has freed this country's consumers from costly tribute to foreign monopolies. As an example, our dependence upon foreign cartels, for our necessary supplies of dyes has been broken by our domestic dye industry, and we now have become large exporters of American made dyes, that are second to none in quality.

Consider the rubber industry, we find that in 1910, a rubber tire costing \$50 gave only 5,000 miles. Today a tire costing \$15 gives 20,000 miles. This achievement resulted in a large part from chemical developments, including accelerators and anti-oxidants, and it is estimated

(Continued on Page 74)

**BULLETIN  
Classified Ads**

Bring Results at Low Cost  
Make Your Wants Known Through  
This Medium



## Return of Confidence Would Release Millions for Machinery Replacements

(Continued from Page 20)

wisely and profitably spend. But we are convinced that if the present fog of uncertainty over government policies were cleared away and some of the heavy tax burden were lifted, textile manufacturers would invest a tremendous amount of capital right now in new equipment, and thousands of men in the textile machinery industry would be put back to work.

In conclusion, and without comment, we quote the following from the "Review of the American Machinery Industries" published in 1936 by the U. S. Department of Commerce:—"there exists today a pent-up demand for durable goods, capital and consumers' alike which is estimated in terms of billions of dollars, and which once released, will have far-reaching results from the standpoint of labor employment and American national economic well-being as a whole . . . Purchases of new machinery can be long delayed, but as the last few months have demonstrated, they cannot be put off indefinitely. *With the returning confidence in the soundness of American institutions and industrial life which the last year has witnessed*, the time seems near for a general and substantial revival in the durable-goods industries, particularly in those industries engaging in the manufacture of durable goods used in production."

### Moccasin Bushing Co. Changes Sales Setup

The Moccasin Bushing Company, of Chattanooga, Tenn., have changed their former sales set-up in the South and in the future will distribute their products through jobbers, according to announcement by one of the company officials. The change was made, it was explained, because it was felt that the present arrangement would result in more prompt and satisfactory service to their customers.

The Moccasin Bushing Company manufacture oil distributing bushings and brass and bronze castings for the textile industry. Officers of the company are J. L. Burr, president; P. A. Marceau, general manager; and H. P. Schaefer, assistant sales manager.

### Shuford Mills Add Two Directors

Hickory, N. C.—Harley F. Shuford and B. G. Menzies have been added to the board of directors of Shuford Mills, textile manufacturing concern which operates four plants in Hickory and Granite Falls.

Bascom B. Blackwelder has been re-elected president of the Granite Falls Manufacturing Company, the Granite Cordage Company, and the A. A. Shuford Mills Company. C. H. Geitner has been re-elected president of the Highland Cordage Company in Hickory. Other officers of these mills have been re-elected as follows: W. B. Shuford, vice-president; A. Alex Shuford, treasurer, and J. W. Warlick, secretary.

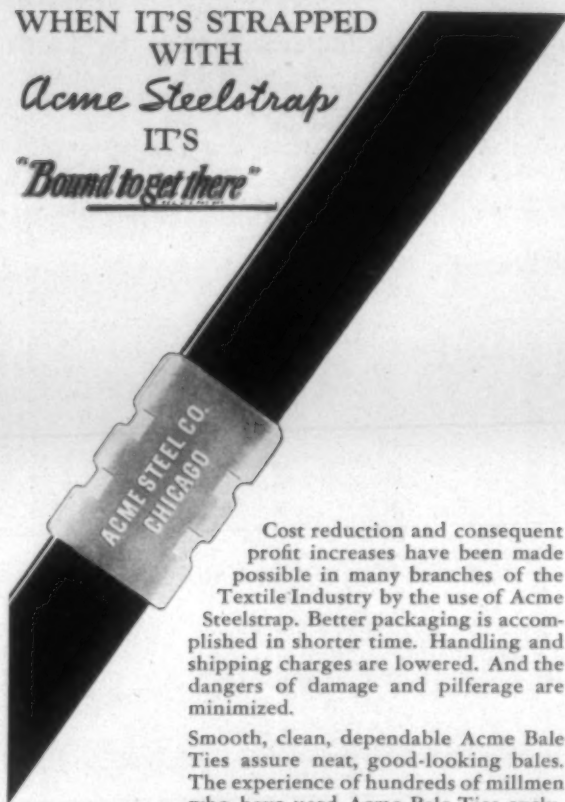
LINDALE, GA.—A textile trade school has been started here at the Lindale plant of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company. These classes will be held for both shifts of workers of the mills.

WHEN IT'S STRAPPED  
WITH

*Acme Steelstrap*

IT'S

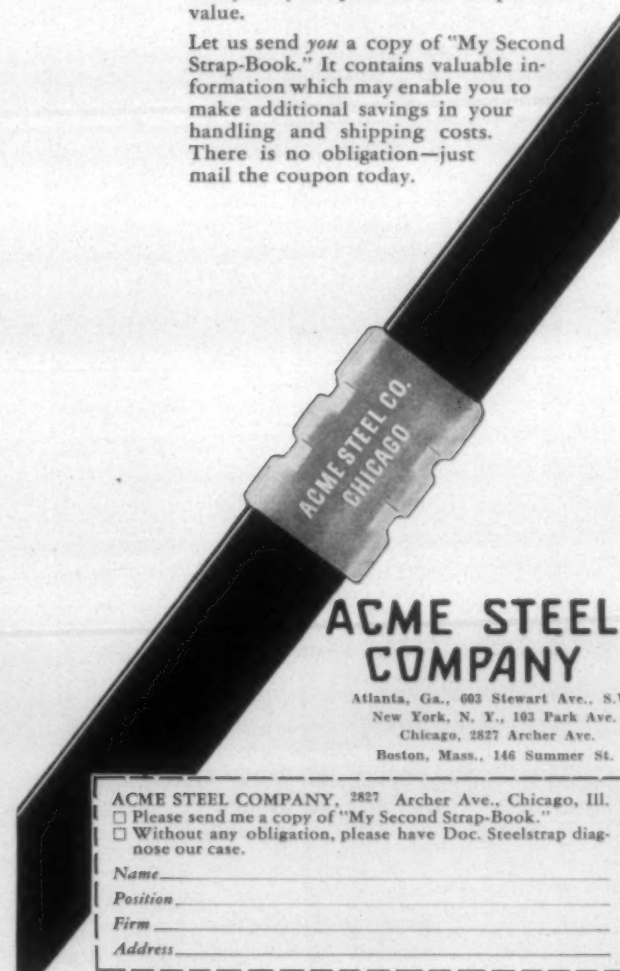
*"Bound to get there"*



Cost reduction and consequent profit increases have been made possible in many branches of the Textile Industry by the use of Acme Steelstrap. Better packaging is accomplished in shorter time. Handling and shipping charges are lowered. And the dangers of damage and pilferage are minimized.

Smooth, clean, dependable Acme Bale Ties assure neat, good-looking bales. The experience of hundreds of millmen who have used Acme Bale Ties exclusively for years proves their exceptional value.

Let us send you a copy of "My Second Strap-Book." It contains valuable information which may enable you to make additional savings in your handling and shipping costs. There is no obligation—just mail the coupon today.



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ACME STEEL COMPANY, 2827 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
☐ Please send me a copy of "My Second Strap-Book."  
☐ Without any obligation, please have Doc. Steelstrap diagnose our case.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Position \_\_\_\_\_  
Firm \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

## Annual Machinery Increase Figures for South

(Continued from Page 63)

Georgia		Full-Fashioned K. M.
*Albany Mfg. Co., Albany	49	
*Rogers Hosiery Co., Athens	52	
*Maywood Silk Hosiery Mills, Cordele	5	
*Lucky Strike Silk Stocking Co., Fitzgerald	12	
Total	118	
Louisiana		
Alden Mills, New Orleans	39	
Total	39	
Mississippi		
*Jones County Agric. High School, Ellisville	24	
*Grenada Hosiery Mills, Grenada	30	
*Meridian Hosiery Mills, Meridian	66	
Total	120	
North Carolina		
Lillian Knitting Mills, Albemarle	2	
Asheboro Hosiery Mills, Asheboro	12	
Asheville Hosiery Mills, Asheville	4	
Hatch Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mills, Belmont	2	
Foster Hosiery Mills, Burlington	5	
McEwen Knitting Co., Burlington	8	
Sellers Hosiery Mills, Burlington	12	
Standard Hosiery Mills, Burlington	13	
Tower Hosiery Mills, Burlington	5	
*Rufus D. Wilson, Inc., Burlington	16	
*Hugh Grey Hosiery Mill, Concord	16	
Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham	11	
Elizabeth City Hosiery Co., Elizabeth City	3	
Glen Raven Knitting Mills, Glen Raven	8	
Jarosz Silk Hosiery Co., Graham	4	
Grey Hosiery Mills, Hendersonville	8	
Adams-Millis Co., High Point	8	
Diamond Full-Fashioned Hosiery Co., High Point	12	
*Monroe Full-Fashioned Hosiery Co., Monroe	39	
Garrou Knitting Mills, Morganton	10	
Biltmore Hosiery Co., Naples	2	
Alamac Hosiery Mills, Reidsville	1	
*Wilson Mfg. Co., Wilson	30	
Total	231	
South Carolina		
Jac Feinberg Hosiery Mill, Rock Hill	8	
Total	8	
Tennessee		
Davenport Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga	18	
Woolsey Knitting Mills, Shelbyville	1	
Total	19	
Virginia		
Kenmore Hosiery Mills, Fredericksburg	6	
Lynchburg Hosiery Mills, Lynchburg	6	
*Wytheville Knitting Mills, Wytheville	50	
Total	62	

## Increase By States

	Full-Fashioned K. M.
Florida	5

Georgia	118
Louisiana	39
Mississippi	120
North Carolina	231
South Carolina	8
Tennessee	19
Virginia	62
Total	602

## Court Approves Abbeville Plan

Spartanburg, S. C.—Federal Judge C. C. Wyche, on February 4th, signed an order approving an amended plan of reorganization, under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act, for the Abbeville Cotton Mills, and declaring it effective as of January 10th.

The order of confirmation of the plan, amended solely upon court orders, was made binding upon the mills, all its stockholders and all secured and unsecured creditors. The order further stated the debtor, "as reorganized, hereby assumes and agrees to pay in full all tax liabilities owing . . . to the United States whether or not claims have been filed in this proceeding," and also that "all statutes of limitation upon the collection" of various claims listed "shall be suspended." The court also preserve full right and jurisdiction over the matter until the making of the final decree contemplated under subdivision H of the Bankruptcy Act. The order held it was "satisfied" the amended plan is fair and equitable, complies with provisions of the Bankruptcy Act and has been accepted by or in behalf of creditors holding more than two-thirds in amount of claims which have been allowed and would be affected by the plan; and makes adequate and full provisions for payment of all debts of debtor.

The mill officials were directed to have prepared by a certified public accountant a condensed balance sheet of assets and liabilities as of September 30, 1931. Outstanding authorized capital stock of the mills is 9,354 shares of \$10 par value, aggregating \$93,540. Total indebtedness as of last September 30th was \$1,308,052, principal items being \$1,133,125 due Deering-Milliken Company of New York, being composed of one item of \$195,105 for plant operators' advances prior to July 27, 1937, and another for \$938,020 further advances by Deering-Milliken Company.

Under the plan stockholders voted to reduce capital stock par value from \$10 to \$5, and Deering-Milliken agreed to accept 50,000 shares of same in full settlement of \$500,000 of its indebtedness. Capital stock was increased from 10,000 shares of \$10 par value to 60,000 shares \$5 par value, thereby increasing capital stock from \$100,000 to \$300,000. The plan stipulates that Deering-Milliken has agreed that the remainder of its indebtedness shall be carried by it as advances for operations are now carried on company's books. Under the plan, outstanding capital stock of the mills would be \$296,770, all common.

## English Mills Slow Production

Manchester, Eng.—Fifty mills engaged in production of American medium weft yarns announced a two-week work stoppage in February to prevent overstocking. The mills have more than 50,000 spindles and employ 10,000 persons.



### Herman Cone Discusses Industry's Problems

(Continued from Page 14)

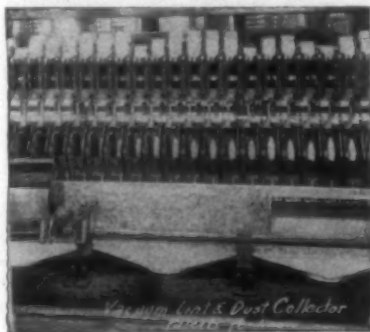
a 5,000-loom plant, including a print works capable of producing 50 million yards of converted fabrics a year and a corduroy plant capable of turning out an annual production of 3 million yards, was earned right here, and it was used for two purposes. First, a sufficient reserve was set aside to make the business safe from depression times and, secondly, it was used to increase our plants. You will no doubt be surprised to know that the Proximity Manufacturing Company was operated for nearly 20 years before one single cent of dividends was paid to a stockholder. Just imagine—my uncle, Mr. Moses Cone, whom some of you remember, invested a large part of his personal wealth in Proximity Manufacturing Company and never received one cent of dividend or salary from this company. He died in 1908. However, I imagine he derived a tremendous amount of pleasure out of watching his company grow and observing the progress that a number of his employees were making. This policy was not instituted to short-change the Govern-

ment out of taxes. At that time there were no Income Taxes. It was a policy laid down by business men who knew what they were doing, who had the welfare of their stockholders and their employees in mind, and who founded this business on a rock that thus far has been able to remain secure. Under the new Law we will not be able to save very much of our future earnings for reserve or further expansion. Fortunately, we have maintained our plants in good shape and have managed to conserve a reserve fund which is standing us in good stead right now. What we will be able to do in the future will be determined by the voters of this country. In like manner corporations all over this country are junking plans for expansion and "Hauling in their sails", so to speak. This in my opinion is having a very serious effect on general business.

N. L. R. B.

Another thing that is causing a halt in the expansion of business is the administration of the Wagner Act, known as the Labor Relations Law. Most of you know,

(Continued on Page 70)



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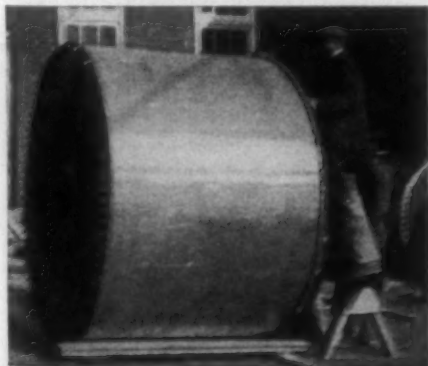
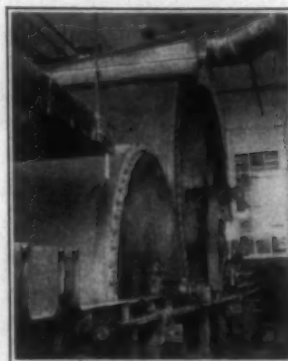
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The Textile Shop—SPARTANBURG  
South Carolina



## The Mill and Its People

(Continued from Page 13)

through its gates to homes of comfort and security, to education and enlightenment, to health and happiness.

The industry is still so young and its early history was so intense that many have not forgotten those trying days and now that the speed and fury of the new day demands so much of public attention, they do not appreciate the wonderful changes that have taken place.

Most textile mill workers live in homes today, equipped with modern conveniences that none of our grandparents knew. They have comfortable homes, electricity, water, inside toilets, bathtubs, sidewalks and gardens; schools and churches and hospitals and movies in easy reach of everyone.

Along with all people they have learned more about the laws of health and right living. They have learned more about cooking and food values. Science and education have developed them no less than they have developed other people who live and work in other vocations. Radios, victrolas, lectures, the press, magazines—in fact, the same influence that effect other people effect them.

The schools are State owned and operated and provide the same types of instruction that other students have.

The automobile and good roads have had no less influence in the mill village than they have had in other sections. People are helped in their progress by mixing and mingling with other people.

With the short work day and the short work week the automobile has become more popular in the mill village, so much so that the number of automobiles found in the village compares favorably with conditions in any town or city.

These statements all indicate that the workers must have money or they could not have radios, refrigerators, cars, facials and waves, attend movies and make the many expenditures that they do. It also indicates that they make more than a living, otherwise after food and house rent were paid for, there would be nothing left for these luxuries of life. Nor is this the whole story, because there are records of various benefit associations, saving accounts, home purchases and other things.

Thus the story of what the average cotton textile mill employee has and does with his money is a sufficient answer to the question of wages. This statement is intended to apply generally and not to specific types which may be exceptional in any community.

Living in the City of Charlotte, I am frequently asked by department stores, furniture stores, grocery and drug stores and many others as to mill conditions. They say that the operation of the mills vitally affects sales.

It is difficult to believe that facials and permanents would be permitted on a woman or girl who had a hungry stomach or who had no dress to match the facial and the wave, and yet the beauty parlors take their toll of customers from those splendid women and girls who live in a mill village and work in a mill.

Progress causes people to spill over once artificial lines and become more cosmopolite.

All of these facts prove conclusively and undisputedly that the provincialism of the mill village is only an idea and not a fact.

All country people were once called "rubes" and "hay

seed." There is but very little difference between country people and urban people now. The only little that exists is due to the difference in living conditions and in my opinion is in favor of the country people.

There is no provincialism today except in ideas. Customs, manners, dress, knowledge, cars, radios and education have leveled the great mass mind out into a painful pattern of commonality.

Conditions in the mill village must not be peculiar and eccentric, otherwise the progress that now exists would not be there.

The mill managers have wanted such a condition to exist. They have worked to make it possible for their people to progress just as other people. They have made it possible and helped it. Citizenship in a village and its expression are not different from citizenship and its expression in any other community.

Health and sanitation are better in a mill village because these assets of life are always supervised by business principles and not by political appointees.

Another thought that the general public needs to know is that according to a study made by J. J. Rhyne, on "Some Southern Cotton Mill Workers and Their Villages," in 1930, 30% of the families studied either lived outside of the village in their own homes, or in rented homes.

Since 1930, home owning has become so accentuated both publicly and privately that it is quite possible that this percentage has increased.

This fact is further emphasized by the fact that in very few villages, homes have been built and also the fact that some mills are endeavoring to decentralize their village properties.

Rhyne also stated in his survey that "dwellings of home owning cotton mill families are not as well equipped with permanent housing improvements and fixtures as are company dwellings."

From another paragraph I quote: "As long as 30% of the workers live in dwellings not controlled by the industry in which they find employment, one may question the validity of the attacks made on the industry in this connection," i.e., the housing policies of the companies.

From the foregoing facts, which are easily proved by observation, it may be deduced that the mill village which came into being from necessity and has functioned splendidly in the social and industrial evolution of conditions, has not remained static, nor has it acted as a barrier to progress.

The theoretical circle which surrounded it and to some made it both inclusive and exclusive has been only a myth.

Social progress with all of its handmaidens has had ingress and egress to all people regardless of their location or situation.

The mill managers are glad that the unwise, social caste formed by people other than mill workers has been broken down, and now people are of value because of what they do rather than where they live.

The untiring efforts of the mill managers, working with their splendid employees, have effected this in spite of a propagandized public which was unwilling to believe it and by its actions and acclamations, did much to prevent it.

### The Hosiery Problem

The South Carolina General Assembly calls upon the "patriotic" people of the state to curtail the purchase and wearing of silk apparel and to substitute cotton goods instead.

While this a pious expression, it probably will have little effect, unless it can be accompanied by further industrial and scientific achievements in the way of providing cotton garments equally as attractive and "fashionable" as silk. There is the matter of ladies' stockings, for instance. It might as well be frankly realized that the ladies are not, in any large number, going to wear cotton stockings unless they can be made as attractive in all respects as those of silk.

Hope for some such development, however, is strengthened by the plan in the pending farm bill to establish a regional laboratory in the South to develop new uses for cotton. A thoroughly scientific program of study and experimentation in that connection may easily lead to accomplishments that will be worth a vast amount of money to the South in the broader domestic use of its staple. The stockings problem, alone, for instance, furnishes an important field for such work, with grounds for hope that a great new world may thereby be conquered for King Cotton.—*Greenville News*.

The weighing machine was out of order, but no notice to that effect had been posted. An unsuspecting fat lady clambered on and inserted a penny. Among the curious bystanders was an inebriated gentleman intently watching the dial. The scale registered 75 pounds.

"My God," he whispered hoarsely, "she's hollow."—*Link Belt News*.

YORK, S. C.—Legal proceedings will be instituted at once by holders of industrial bonds on the Red River Cotton Mill property to foreclose the bonds, which will bring about the resale of the property and may enable York County to collect the taxes owing thereon, according to the York County forfeited Land Commission.

R. B. Hildebrand, county attorney, informed the commission of the legal action pending. At the request of the commission, he had communicated with attorneys for the bondholders.

The Red River Cotton Mill property was deeded to the county forfeited land commission by the county tax collector two and a half months ago, after the sale of the land in June, 1936, for taxes, and the failure of owners and mortgage holders to redeem the property. While the property is now technically owned by the commission, the commission does not plant to take active charge of it, it was said.

Red River leaped into the spotlight at a legislative delegation meeting here some time ago when a committee of Rock Hill citizens described the poverty and want there and asked the lawmakers to take steps to relieve the situation. Citizens of Red River have since insisted that conditions there are nothing like so bad as were pictured by the Rock Hill men.

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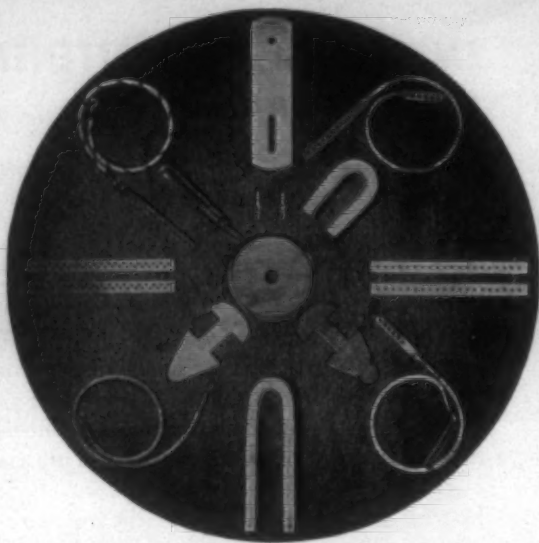
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## Herman Cone Discusses Industry's Problems

*(Continued from Page 67)*

that is a law which was declared to be constitutional about a year ago, that has for its main purpose the protection of the right of employees to organize themselves into unions. I don't think any fair-minded man would want to deny his employees that right, and, therefore, I don't think the Law itself has had any adverse effect on business, but I feel very strongly that the administration of the Wagner Act by the National Labor Relations Board has been tremendously discouraging to business, and has helped to bring on this so-called recession. This Board has given business managers the idea that they can no longer discuss with their employees any matter that even slightly indicates approval or disapproval of a particular union. It proceeds on the theory that an employer and an employee cannot even indulge in a conversation bearing on the subject of membership in a union.

According to the decisions of this Board, we have come to the conclusion that it is unwise for our superintendents or overseers or second-hands to even mention the word "union" to an employee or discuss unionism with him in any way. In my opinion, this is a sad state of affairs. Our organizations have grown from the inside; that is, most of our second-hands, overseers and superintendents have come up from the ranks, and know by name nearly everyone in their departments or plants. For years they have been on terms of friendship with the folks who work under their direction. They have built good will for the company by being friendly with their employees, and this friendship has been encouraged by the frequent contacts and conversations between them. I suppose every subject from planting a garden to raising kids has been discussed in our plants, and I have no doubt that prior to the Wagner Act, a good deal of conversation in regard to the union, flying squadrons, etc., has been indulged in. I feel like a great deal of the good feeling which I believe exists between the management and employees of these plants has been brought about by this freedom of speech between employer and employee, and I tell you frankly, I hate to see any governmental agency step in and try to change a policy that has worked for the good of our people for the past 40 years. It's discouraging to me, and I'm sure it is discouraging to thousands of business men all over our country.

The National Labor Relations Board has left the impression with me that it is not interested in the conduct of any union man. He can threaten his fellow man, he can lie, he can do most anything, and the Board will not lift a finger to suppress him; but the Board will not permit a representative of the employer to even give his own opinions in regard to a union. I have had several of our employees to come into my office to discuss the C. I. O. with me. I felt like telling them about the General Motors situation, about the Marlboro Mill at Bennettsville, S. C., about the Aspinook Finishing Company in New England, but the only thing I said was "Boys, here's a copy of the Wagner Act. Read it. If you know what the Board is going to do about administering it, you know more than I do."

Gentlemen, Capital is a scary thing. They say in the

*(Continued on Page 74)*



# Classified Department

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A TRAINED, EXPERIENCED, yet thoroughly practical, Plant Engineer desires an opening with a Southern Industrial Plant, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1911. Address "C. D. L." care Textile Bulletin.

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WANTED—Overseer of Weaving and Assistant Superintendent by small mill making osnaburgs, single and double filling ducks. Applicant must be man with practical experience and not over 40 years of age. Give references and full particulars, salary desired in letter of application. Address Box X. Y. Z., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Modern used cotton gin outfit in good condition. Also, modern used hosiery mill machinery. Address Box 136, Columbia, S. C.

## Discuss Cotton Use in Airports

Washington.—The possibility of utilization of cotton products in the construction of additional runways for the Charlotte airport was under consideration at the Bureau of Air Commerce, it was announced recently.

A conference had just been concluded between representatives of the bureau and the Department of Agriculture to consider such use of cotton. The marketing division of the department, which is interested in promotion of greater utilization of cotton products, has asked the cooperation of the bureau in disseminating information concerning their use at airports.

Arrangements are being made for the furnishing of cotton material free of charge to sponsors of airport projects wherever utilization of these products is considered applicable. The value of cotton material to be donated for each individual project cannot exceed \$10,000.

## Process Introduced To Eliminate Moths

Introduction of a new process guaranteed to eliminate the threat of destruction of fabrics, apparel, carpets and home furnishings was announced by S. Howard Lefkowitz, head of the newly formed Neva-Moth Corporation of America, at a cocktail party to buyers and store executives at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

The corporation will supply tags to be used in connection with its process, through which it will unconditionally guarantee for five years

against attacks by moths. Mr. Lefkowitz explained that the process is free from arsenic, a substance, he pointed out, that has caused fear and apprehension in the past. He gave an extended description of the persistency of moths and the ineffectiveness with which they have been resisted in the past.

Merchandising possibilities of the new process were extolled by Mr. Lefkowitz. He told of a program whereby "Neva-Moth" equipment will be installed in one store in various key cities in order to make the public quickly informed as to its possibilities. He said that the new process will be promoted aggressively.

## Fast One-Bath Dyes For Wool and Staple Fiber

London.—Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., announces the development of "viscrome" dyestuffs, claimed to be the first really to give fast dyeings by a one-bath process on wool and viscose staple fiber mixtures and also other blends. The initial range comprises 14 colors.

Under a reciprocal arrangement with the ICI, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. will develop the products in America.

## How True

Answer received by the credit department of a Chicago firm:

"I don't expect to beat you out of any money. But I am going to say one thing, I am not working, so I don't make anything, and until I go to work I can't pay you anything, so keep your shirt on and as soon as I start to work I will send some money.

But if you don't keep it on, well, just take it off and hold it until after Feb. 1st."—*Chicago Tribune.*

## Hand-Embroidery Offers New Work

Cartersville, Va.—Employment has been given between 100 and 150 women at a local knitting mill here doing hand embroidery on men's hosiery. Training courses are under way.

This work is being done in the homes, as in the bedspread industry, an idea that has great proportions in northwest Georgia.

## Cotton Loans Made On 4,823,548 Bales

Washington.—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced January 28th that "advices of cotton loans" received by it through January 27, 1938, showed loans disbursed by the corporation and held by lending agencies on 4,823,548 bales of cotton in the entire country, of which 213,344 bales are credited to South Carolina.

The amount of the loans aggregated \$211,215,783.30 and represented an average loan of 8.38 cents per pound.

## British 1937 Rayon Output Sets Record

London.—British rayon production during December totalled 11,830,000 pounds, as compared with 10,950,000 during December, 1936, according to official trade figures. This makes the year's total reach a new record of 154,800,000 pounds as compared with 145,320,000 pounds in 1936.

## Brandon Mills is 39 Years Old

(Greenville News)

Mrs. J. I. Taylor told a Purple and Gold reporter in a recent interview that the Brandon Mill was founded in 1899 by J. I. Westervelt, who later became president.

In 1918 the mill was enlarged and stands today as it was twenty years ago. She explained that the second president was Aug. W. Smith and the third was C. E. Hatch, who still holds the office. The first superintendent was Frank Osteen. He was succeeded by J. S. Osteen, Frank Walker, and W. F. Davis, who held the office from 1917 until his death in 1933.

George D. Fryfogle is the present superintendent.

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TEXTILE BULLETIN  
Want Ads

## Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Continued curtailment of operations by mills making cotton gray goods is responsible for the steady price tone in the Worth street markets. In the last few weeks a number of mills in the Southeast have reduced output even below the levels reached in the last quarter, with the result that print cloth production is about half of what it was at this time a year ago. Similar reductions in operating schedules are being effected by mills making sheetings, drills, twills and other types of coarse yarn goods. Meanwhile, sales of finished goods are steady. In some quarters it is asserted that sales of percales and the like are running far ahead of gray goods and that it will only be a question of time before converters will be forced to re-enter the market for additional supplies. When this occurs, stocks will be quickly cleaned up and prices will advance. While the trade at large looks for expansion in sales of apparel cottons, they are doubtful about the outlook for industrial fabrics. The recession in the capital goods industries has grievously hurt this division of the cotton goods trade. As for house furnishings, prospects are mildly encouraging as a result of the response of the public to recent clearance sales of sheets, pillowcases and towels.

Inventory statements are beginning to come into mill offices from large users of cotton goods. Some possess heavy stocks, others are carrying normal inventories while the holdings of many are decidedly subnormal. Statements of this sort have done much to convince mills that some progress can be made in the way of expanding sales in the first quarter despite the fact that numerous large outlets for goods are virtually closed for the time being. There was some inquiry for goods, but buyers' ideas about prices were far too low and mills turned them down. What many buyers overlook is the fact that prices are likely to continue at present levels for the reason that output which have curtailed operations are burdened by higher operating costs.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3¾
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3⅞
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	4¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6⅝
Tickings, 8-ounce	15½
Denims, 28-in.	11
Brown sheetings, standard	9¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5¾
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	6¾
Staple gingham	10

### J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

*Selling Agents*

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## Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Buying of cotton yarns during the past week was more spotty for weaving yarns than for knitting. Spinners report that inquiries are much more numerous among knltters, and there has been some larger commitments.

It is reported that quotations have not been changed by leading sources, but second hands and smaller spinners are reported easing prices some where necessary to meet competition and for quick cash. Suppliers continue to attempt to avoid trying to match standard yarns with the prices prevailing for ordinary yarns. They reiterate that for the grades of yarn required for standard merchandise prices remain firm.

The position of the better grades of varn is believed to be increasingly good, as a more general knowledge of the scarcity of the better grades of cotton becomes apparent. Experienced observers predict even better prices for these better grades, and a possible shortage before the year is over.

Combed yarn spinners are continuing their curtailment program, and it is believed that conditions with regard to sales and production are stable. A year ago the reporting combed yarn spindles were being operated at the weekly average of 95 million hours, whereas the combed yarn spindle hours for January 8th, this year, totalled less than 65 million hours.

In viewing prices, it is no longer feasible for intending purchasers to pick out a low figure for a pivotal number and induce spinners to work up or down from this, accord to the count or counts which the purchaser desires to cover. Business is more active in some counts than in others, which naturally leads spinners to price the wanted counts accordingly. Thus there are some numbers that are being quoted 1 cent or 2 above their usual relationship with nearby counts.

### Southern Single Skeins

8s	17½
10s	18
12s	18½
14s	19
20s	20
26s	23
30s	25
36s	28
40s	30

### Southern Single Warps

10s	18
12s	18½
14s	19
16s	19½
20s	20
26s	23
30s	25
40s	30

### Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	18
10s	18½
12s	19
16s	20
20s	21
24s	23
26s	24
30s	26
36s	29
40s	30

### Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	18
10s	18½
12s	19
14s	19½
16s	20
20s	21
26s	24
30s	26
40s	30

### Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	19½
16s	21
20s	21½
30s	26½

### Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	18½
10s	19
12s	19½
14s	20
16s	20½
20s	21½

### Carpet Yarns

Tinged, 8-lb., 8s, 3 and 4-ply	16
Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	18
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	17½

### Part Waste Insulated Yarns

8s, 1-ply	11½
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	19
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15
12s, 2-ply	16
20s, 2-ply	19½
16s, 2-ply	18
30s, 2-ply	24

### Southern Frame Cones

8s	17
10s	17½
12s	18
14s	18½
16s	19
20s	20
22s	21
24s	22
26s	23
28s	24
30s	25

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CO-OPERATING  
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Box 443  
Spartanburg, S. C.

**STERLING RING TRAVELER CO.**  
**FALL RIVER, MASS.**



### Herman Cone Discusses Industry's Problems

(Continued from Page 70)

Textile Industry it requires \$5,000.00 of capital to provide a job for one man. Think of the capital tied up in our plants where we employ 5,500 people here in Greensboro. That capital belongs to our stockholders. If they decided to close the plants and sell out the assets they would have a perfect right to do so. Undoubtedly they would suffer a severe financial loss if they took this drastic action, and I have no idea any of them are even thinking of doing such a thing. They are willing to leave their money in our companies, and I hope that they will continue to allow me to serve them as Treasurer. The point is though that they don't have to. No corporation has to keep on running. If the Government through its undistributed income tax laws and its Labor Relations Board keeps on persecuting business executives and hampering businesses, you are going to see capital continue to seek refuge. Now, what can we do about it? The only thing I can suggest is that you study the situation and then sit down and write a letter to your Senators and Congressmen, and tell them what you think. You would be surprised to know how much they like to hear from the folks back home. For your information, our two Senators are Josiah W. Bailey and Robert R. Reynolds, and our Congressman is Wm. B. Umstead.

### Chemicals

(Continued from Page 64)

that the annual saving to the American motorist on tires alone, exceeds \$3,000,000,000 a year.

Many other instances could be cited, but they would only show that the chemical industry of this country not only caught up with foreign developments since the war, but we have made giant strides ahead in the manufacture of many new chemical products of great economic importance.

Agriculture has been a major beneficiary from chemical developments in establishing an independent and cheap source of synthetic nitrogen and other essential fertilizer products. Without plants man cannot live and it is very unfortunate that a small portion of the enormous amounts of our money wasted over the last few years was not devoted to a broad plan of chemical research, in development of farm products. It could not help being a big contribution toward solving the excess crop problem of the farmer. Today the chemical industry is doing more to solve the farmers' problems than the enormous army housed in the Department of Agriculture.

### Proud of Safety Record

The chemical industry is justly proud of its record for safety and it has given much attention not only to safety in chemical manufacturing plants, but also safety for the consumer of chemical products. In this field, we have actively co-operated with the United States Public Health Service, the Interstate Commerce commission and other governmental, State and local agencies. Our program involves a continuous research for the safe transportation of chemicals, as hundreds of millions of dollars worth of chemicals are hauled annually by the railroads, and official statistics show that during the last four years there

has been no loss of life and only a very few injuries, with minor property loss.

The chemical industry always has hanging over it the "Sword of Discovery," as some new method may be developed any day, in the research laboratories, that can show cheaper methods of manufacture, or a cheaper new product, that could immediately cause millions of dollars of investments to be worth nothing except scrap value. This is one reason why the chemical industry must always set aside generous depreciation charges. If our industry is not allowed to plan ahead for such conditions by building up our cash reserves, without being penalized, how can any one expect the chemical or any other industry to go ahead with safety.

The outlook for the chemical industry in the coming year can be good, provided that certain political obstructions to business endeavor are corrected and further enactments tending to destroy the confidence in business are sidetracked, but such unfair laws as the Wagner labor act cannot help doing harm to the employer-employee relationship.

At no time in our history has the course of industry been so intimately associated with Washington. The chemical industry is not only willing but anxious to give its fullest co-operation in overcoming the present business depression, but it must have a stabilized set of rules for its conduct. The simplification and fairness to all of the tax structure is absolutely necessary, as well as the correction of such unsound laws embracing the undistributed profits tax and social security taxes.

Taxes always have been and always will be the outstanding political issue for all our citizens, and it is high time that the large majority of our people, who believe that they are not paying taxes, awaken to the fact that the indirect taxes that they are paying are by far the largest amount of taxes that is borne by all.

The chemical industry has many new products ready to launch that should be great contributions to the economic life of our country, but the making of these new products requires new plants and new equipment and these require money from companies' reserves, stockholders or investors. All hesitate to go ahead because they all know there must first come a rationalization of Federal spending and—of equal importance—the stabilization of our labor situation. Uncertainty resulting from broken labor contracts, strikes, coupled with a one-sided, defective national labor act, does not permit planning or growth on even a normal basis. These are fundamental facts that cannot with honesty be denied.

The general feeling among men of this country that I come in contact with is that definite legislative action at Washington is absolutely necessary to produce the basis for the major reversal of the present depression trends in business, as I feel sure that industry generally will continue to follow extremely conservative policies until there is a conclusive evidence of more moderate governmental policies relative to business. So that, in closing this article, I feel that: it is up to Congress to work out a program and lose no time in carrying it through. Industry will co-operate and do all it can, but action must come from Congress, and that means Congress, and no one else.

## New Color Fastness Identification Announced

New York.—In a joint statement released January 31st at the opening of the Annual Convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association the Better Fabrics Testing Bureau of the National Retail Dry Goods Association and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Inc., announced a new program of color fastness identification for textiles.

The program includes a new seal of color fastness to be known as the "Color Tested" seal which may be affixed to fabrics which pass standard color fastness tests of the Association's Official Laboratory, Better Fabrics Testing Bureau.

The sponsors made clear that the "Color Tested" seal does not indicate absolute color fastness. Rather, the plan is based upon fastness tests in keeping with the use to which the consumer will put the finished article. For example, wash fabrics will be thoroughly tested for color fastness to laundering and to reasonable exposure to light. Drapery fabrics will be tested for cleanability and prolonged exposure to light. Apparel will be tested for fastness to washing or dry cleaning, according to the nature of the fabric, and for color fastness to perspiration, rubbing, etc.

Although no fabrics bearing the seal are now on the market, it is expected that leading manufacturers will shortly adopt the "Color Tested" seal to identify fast color fabrics. Early efforts will probably be confined largely to decorative fabrics.

The sponsors emphasized that color fastness in fabrics is a quality that can be determined only by laboratory test and that the "Color Tested" movement is an effort to provide the industry with a universally recognized symbol of satisfactory color fastness for consumer service.

It is expected that the "Color Tested" seal will assist retailers in their efforts to give the consumer complete factual information on the things she buys and at the same time enable store buyers to select the best merchandise for their stores.

The use of the "Color Tested" seal will in no way depend on type or make of dyestuffs used. The du Pont Company's interest as a leading American manufacturer of dyestuffs is simply to give the textile industry and the consuming public a positive measure of color fastness.

# "FACE"

The Chinese are devotees of prestige and do much to save "Face."

Your contact with the public is often represented only by your package. It is your "face" and represents the progressiveness and prestige of your firm and the quality of your products. It should interpret the wisdom of purchasing your brand, and should instill confidence.

Your packaging should be outstanding to command attention and to give the right impression. If you have several products your packages should have a distinctive style whereby each would advertise the other and all would bear a family resemblance. This is possible through our "CO-ORDINATED PACKAGING."

Let us show you how we can co-ordinate your packages, or packaging, and displays, to present good "face" to your public.

**OLD DOMINION BOX CO., INC.**  
LYNCHBURG, VA.

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Asheboro, N. C.  
Kinston, N. C.

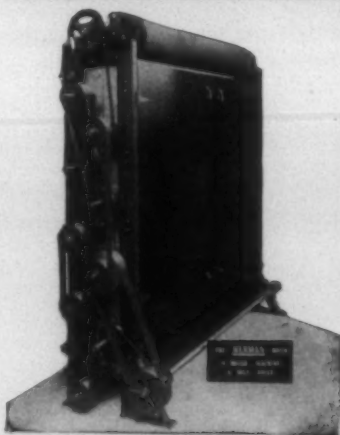
## Old Dominion Paper Boxes

# PARKS

*Certified* **CLIMATE**

PRODUCT OF

**Parks-Cramer Company**  
FITCHBURG, MASS. CHARLOTTE, N. C.



## Brushes Anything from Print Cloths and Light Sheeting to Heavy Duck

This eight roll vertical brush with V-belt drive removes leaf, motes, trash, loose dirt and foreign matter from any kind of cotton goods. Instantly adjusted for heavy or light brush. All standards widths. Any number or combination of wire or fibre brushes or coarse or fine garnet covered rolls. Operates with a minimum of power.

*One of the Famous Line of Hermas Clothroom Machinery*

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Self contained. Set anywhere you can run a wire.  
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We specialize to the Textile Trade  
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## Raw Hide Loom Pickers

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To  
New Automatic High Speed Looms  
IS OUR RECORD  
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Business Established 1822 Over 100 Years of Service

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1822 Providence, R. I. 1936



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An ultra-modern hotel in the heart of Chicago with services offering you the ultimate in excellent living

Emil Eitel — Karl Eitel — Roy Steffen



KNOWN FOR GOOD FOOD

### Cotton Fabrics Bids Are Asked

Washington.—The Treasury Procurement Division has invited bids on 1,951,000 yards of cotton textiles for use by the WPA. The specifications will not be available for the trade until February 8th; the bids will be opened February 15th, and delivery is set for March 15th. The items follow:

626-T-bleached muslin, 154 threads a square inch, 165,000 yards; broadcloth, 101x54, stripes and plain colors, 55,000; cotton prints 71x64, 218,000; percales, 154 threads a square inch, solid colors, 30,000 printed 310,000 and striped 25,000.

627-T-birdseye 58x42, 59,000 yards, cottonade suiting 67x33, 20,000; covert, 66x40, 2.40, 2,000 and 46x42, 3.20, 56,000; denim, blue, unshrunk, 2.20, 100,000; hickory stripe 3.00, 2,000.

628-T-chambray, type A, 36-inch, 145,000 yards; colored twill suiting 70x42, 35,000; khaki twill 7 oz., 128 threads, 26,000; gingham 64x52, checks 45,000, plaids 40,000; outing flannel 3.5 oz. plain colors, 25,000; unbleached muslin, 56x60 or 60x56, 158,000.

629-T-printed dimity, 91x61; 46,000 yards; printed lawn 76x68, 316,000 momy crepe 69x68, 3,000; nainsook, plain bleached 94x74, 30,000 and pajama checks bleached 88x82, 40,000.

### One Hundred Years Ago

A writer in the *United States News*, describing economic conditions of 100 years ago tells us of the "panic of 1837," some of which reminds one of 1937. "In 1837," he writes, handbills began to appear on New York streets reading: "Bread, meat, rent, fuel—the prices must come down." Warehouses were sacked by mobs unable to pay \$12 a barrel for flour. The wheat fields of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky had been ravaged by the Hessian fly. September of 1837 found nine out of every ten factories in the East shut down. Interest rates rose to 3% a month. Exports were sharply curtailed. Cotton prices declined from 20 to 10 cents a pound. The nation under its newly elected President Martin Van Buren, the choice of President Andrew Jackson, began to feel the full effects of over-speculation, inflation, reckless banking, disastrous schemes for internal developments."—*Wall Street Journal*.

\* \* \*

An egotist is a man who talks so much about himself that he gives me no time to talk about myself.

### Japan Production Of Rayon And Staple Fiber Increases

Yokohama.—Japan's rayon yarn production for 1937 amounted to 325,719,200 pounds, an all time high for this country, according to the Japan Rayon Association. The figure increased 64,863,600 pounds, about 25 per cent, over the 1936 production. The output was that of the 21 companies belonging to the association. Spinners operating at the end of 1937 numbered 497,436, up 68,486 from the year before.

Production of rayon yarn in Japan during the first 11



months of 1937 amounted to 302,559,800 pounds, an increase of 28.7 per cent over output in the corresponding 1936 period, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The spinneret total at the close of November, 1937, was 487,579, as compared with 470,720 on Oct. 31, the increase apparently being the result of the continuation of the producers' policy of adding to the number of spinnerets in the hope of receiving official permission for the importation of the maximum amount possible of raw pulp during 1938. The Government previously had announced that import permits covering the quantity of pulp to be allotted to each mill during 1938 would depend on the number of spinnerets in operation.

Aggregate stocks of rayon yarn in Japan were estimated to have been in excess of 50 million pounds, or approximately two months' output, at the end of November.

Production of rayon staple fiber in November amounted to 16,713,845 pounds, a drop of 1,038,007 pounds, compared with the October output, according to the local Japanese press. It is predicted locally that 130,000 tons of staple fiber will be manufactured in Japan during 1938, using 159,000 tons of pulp for which official import authorization already has been granted.

### Rome Hosiery Gets Rubber Top Patent

The Rome Hosiery Mills, Rome, Ga. is announcing through its new sales agent, P. T. Cuthbert & Co., Inc. that it has been granted a fabric patent, No. 2,105,907 on its new rubber top for men's, women's and misses hose. The new top, it is claimed, is radically different from any now on the market, combining the best features of the transferred rib elastic top and the automatic top.

This new top is of two feed construction, the announcement states, with "the elastic ingeniously laid in between courses and floated into an accordin stitch." The new method of elastic yarn control gives the top a sturdier body, a finer finish and 100 per cent flexibility.

"A previous patent", it is stated, "on two feed, floating stitch with cam box attachment gives this new hose complete protection as to method of manufacture and fabric produced." J. L. Turbidy, vice president of Rome Hosiery mills, states that "these patents will be vigorously defended and that at the present no other manufacturer is licensed to produce this garter top.

A comely-colored girl had just been baptized in the river. As she came to the surface she cried, "Bless the Layd, I'se saved! Las' night I was in de ahms of Satan, but tonight ah'm in de ahms of de Lawd."

"Sistuh," came a baritone voice from the shore, "how is you-all fixed up for tomorra ebening?"

\* \* \*

"Com-pa-nee atten-shun!" bawled the drill sergeant to the awkward squad. "Com-pa-nee, lift up your left leg and hold it straight in front of you."

By mistake one member held up his right leg, which brought it out side by side with his neighbor's left leg.

"And who is that over there holding up both legs?" shouted the hard-boiled sergeant.

## WENTWORTH

### Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the  
National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

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### BALL, ROLLER AND THRUST BEARINGS

FOR EVERY LOAD  
SPEED AND DUTY

WRITE FOR CATALOG

NORMA-HOFFMANN  
BEARINGS CORPN. STAMFORD, CONN. U.S.A.

## PRECISION



Diagram illustrating the benefits of the Borne Scrymser Company's cotton conditioning process:

- ELIMINATION OF DUST AND LINT
- BETTER CLEANING
- NO STATIC
- LESS WASTE
- SAVINGS OF GOOD COTTON
- BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS FOR EMPLOYEES
- BETTER SANITATION
- LESS ENDS DOWN
- LESS SLUGS
- EVEN NUMBERS

**BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY**  
Originators of the BRETON MINEROL PROCESS for CONDITIONING COTTON  
17 BATTERY PLACE - NEW YORK



## Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

### GIBSONVILLE, N. C.

#### Minneola Manufacturing Co.

Minneola. Isn't that name enough to make one think pleasantly and live happily? "What's in a name?" Well, there's a whole lot. I know a place called "Frog Hollow." One doesn't have to see it to think of swamps, mosquitoes, malaria and frog concerts. The name suggests them all. "Buzzard Roost" suggests tall pine on a high hill, with these scavengers decorating the long bare limbs and outlined against the western sky like some dark etching in black and white. "Hell's Half Acre" suggests bootleg liquor, drunken brawls, gambling, widows and orphans; who, with the least degree of self-respect, would invest in a home in such places? Don't tell me "there's nothing in a name."

Minneola makes one think of soft, whispering breezes, rippling waters, enchanting music, perfumed zephyrs, peace—the charm of happy home life, open fires, cozy chairs, dimpled babies, etc. Yes, there's a lot in names, and Minneola Mill village is all that the name implies or suggests. They are happy people—a big family, all faithful and loyal to their employers and to their community. We find the same operatives there every visit we make. Labor turnover is less than one per cent.

Superintendent John T. Rountree has been here around 20 years, and with one exception, has the same overseers he began with, if we make no mistake. This is one of the Cone mills, which means that good men are in the various departments as overseers, for this company truly knows how to pick men and then hold them. Was sorry to learn that Mrs. Rountree was seriously ill, but sincerely hope that she regains her health and strength rapidly.

Approximately \$75,000 has been spent here the past year for new improved machinery and revamping of old. One amazing result is *no lint*, either in opening, card or napping rooms. Not one time did my nose itch because of linty atmosphere.

In the opening room is what the overseer of carding and spinning, W. J. Jennings, calls "long draft opening." That machinery is automatic to a high degree and does everything but talk—and it can talk to those who understands its language. It is a Saco-Lowell process, with red and green lights winking on and off to show that there is enough or not enough cotton in certain hoppers. Cotton is carried through these openers and to a machine that

releases it to suction pipes which carries it across the railroad to the picker room to other automatic machinery, where by setting a certain little "screw or something," any percentage of blend can be made perfectly of two colors. A white lap and a black lap will run together and make a 25 per cent or any other percentage of black wanted.

Vacuum card stripping has been installed; all dyehouse equipment has been revamped, a new Proctor & Schwartz drying machine, C. G. Sargent's Corporation squeeze roll and extra tubs have been installed. This is one of the nicest dyehouses and one of the cleanest and most orderly that this writer has seen. J. D. Patton, overseer of dyeing, truly knows his colors, as a look into the packing room will prove.

Aunt Mary Vorhees, over 70 years old and a regular weaver, was out recovering from too much eats and excitement at a birthday party, but expected to "be on the job tomorrow," she said. She has lost very little time in her long record of service in the weave room.

Neal Troxler, colored, is a great reader and likes *The Textile Bulletin*. He loves his white folks and at noon makes extra nickles and dimes shining shoes, but he wouldn't let "Aunt Becky" pay for her shine.

Freeman Clark is the best "buck dancer" in town, and is official quill skinner. If we had space we could write a lot of little personals that would interest our readers, not only here but elsewhere.

There is a mighty nice little cafe in town where real home cooking is served.

#### Community Work

Liberty Hall, the big club rooms for men, is certainly well patronized. There are game rooms, reading rooms, study rooms, a well equipped kitchen and dining room. And do they have big times on banqueting evenings, when the Ladies' Club cooks and serves? Was sorry to learn of the recent death, almost suddenly, of the recreation director and club manager, Mr. F. G. Hammer, who had been in charge since the Hall was opened. E. F. Blosser, formerly a teacher and the son-in-law of Overseer R. K. Craven, was appointed to fill the vacancy and is making good on the job.

The Welfare Cottage is in charge of Miss Georgia Clapp, director of woman's work, who has filled this position for 18 years, and is loved by the entire population. She teaches cooking in winter and sewing in summer, mostly, and has other class work. Birthdays are always



celebrated and there was a party for four who had birthdays Monday night, January 24th. The honorees were Mrs. Myrtle Petty, Mrs. Katie Allred, Miss Opal Flynn and Miss Gertrude Wall.

Small wonder that Superintendent Rountree and Manager D. M. Davidson are enthusiastic about these community clubs. Mr. Davidson's father built this mill, or helped to, was one of the first officials, and the present manager has been here 32 years. His son, Murray, will graduate from State in June and has decided on textiles as his choice of work.

#### Overseers and Others

W. J. Jennings is general overseer carding and spinning; C. L. Younger, assistant carder; G. J. Yow, assistant spinner; J. T. Childers, carder and spinner on second shift; Edward L. White, overseer picking, has been promoted from card grinder; Jack Younger is color man; G. S. Hudgins, section man; Jesse Stewart and Ed Madkins, card grinders, the latter being promoted from roving frames; J. A. Rudisill, card stripper; Howard Shepherd, second hand spinning; J. F. May, Lee Harris, W. E. Coffin and R. S. Scott, section men in spinning; M. A. Kellis, doffer; Claude Stalker, erector.

R. K. Craven, overseer weaving; W. J. Randolph, second hand; J. L. Pettigrew, assistant overseer on second shift; W. C. White, assistant overseer warping, winding and slashing on first shift, and H. R. Yow on second shift; John W. Wagoner and H. J. Reid, head loom fixers; J. R. Diamond, E. C. Riggan, M. A. Beckom, Fred Haney, E. A. Evans, J. H. Trogden and R. Lacy Foster, loom fixers; Mrs. S. E. Beckom, smash hand—a lady who reads *The Bulletin*.

R. L. Seaford, overseer finishing, first shift, and G. P. Younger on second shift. If any one wishes to see a first-class napping room, see this. T. G. Evans is overseer packing—also E. R. Gerringer.

Minneola manufactures more than 300 different styles and patterns and makes the best napped goods we've seen. There are 13 styles of North Pole twills in two and three-yard weights that look like gorgeous velvet. The mill runs full time, two shifts, and lost only one day (Thanksgiving) last year, up to Christmas.

### CLEARWATER, S. C.

#### The Seminole Mills

This is the only place where we've seen rayon carded and spun like cotton and going seemingly with as little trouble. The product is rayon dress goods of various styles and good quality.

The mill has been revamped, machinery placed for better convenience and less lost motion, and everything is clean and nice.

S. F. Winsper is superintendent; B. W. Baker, overseer carding; C. L. Busbee, overseer spinning; Paul J. Gwinn, overseer weaving; F. L. Kelley, supply clerk; J. C. McPherson, designer.

The office force is as follows: B. G. Gunnels, manager, Misses Verna Metts, Edith Harding and Evna Haggard—a fine and courteous group.

### BATH, S. C.

#### Bath Mills, Inc.

Found handsome new offices here; over the big general store, which has been enlarged, taking in the old offices on the side.

Few mills equal this in the manufacture of fine curtain goods and now handkerchiefs of unusual beauty and good quality have been added to the production.

Wm. Beaumont, superintendent, is a genial gentleman whom one likes immediately—and he "wears well," they say.

C. E. Reams is overseer carding; —. —. Farmer, overseer spinning (he has a son who was permanently disabled playing football); H. G. Bouchard is the very likeable overseer of weaving, and R. D. Dockins, an expert in his line, is overseer of the cloth room.

The grounds about this mill are attractively planned with lots of evergreen hedges and shrubbery. The village homes are neat, the soil prolific, and in season, flowers and vegetables flourish in yards and gardens.

Just beyond "Clearwater," where one takes a "Bath," one crosses the river into Augusta, Ga. But that is another "tale" held over for next week.

### Colombia To Get Own Rayon Yarn Producing Plant

Colombia, a buyer of American rayon yarn, is to have its own producing plant, the complete plant of the Tongland rayon yarn mill in Kirkcudbright, Scotland, having been shipped from Glasgow to Barranquilla for re-erection there, according to the *Manchester Guardian*.

The report of the development as published in that British newspaper, states:

"The mill formerly belonged to Scottish Amalgamated Silks, Inc., the combine which failed two years after its formation in 1928, with a loss to the shareholders of over 1 million pounds. A week ago the shareholders were informed by the liquidators of the company that they had sold Tongland Mill, the last property of the combine, and had received £10,750 from the sale, which was much less than they expected.

"It has now become known that the premises and plant were sold to a Manchester buyer, who in turn sold the machinery to Colombian interests.

"The plant, which had been kept in running order since closing in 1930, was taken down, marked for re-erection, and dispatched to Glasgow Docks for shipment. It includes about 1,700 pieces of machinery weighing about 750 tons.

"A. E. Wall who was manager of the Tongland Mill for Scottish Artificial Silks, Ltd. (the subsidiary of Scottish Amalgamated Silks), stated in an interview that he was invited to Colombia last summer, and had there designed a rayon yarn factory. He was sailing for Colombia at the end of December with a dozen men from Tongland, who would assist in the re-erection of the machinery and would also act as 'key men' for the instruction of the Colombian workers, of whom there would ultimately be about 500. Mr. Wall is to act as manager of the mill at Barranquilla.

"The plant will be used for spinning rayon yarns for the fabric factories already operating in Colombia."



# Southern Sources of Supply

## For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

**ABBOTT MACHINE CO.**, Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

**ACME STEEL CO., THE**, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc., 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr., 1281 Oxford Rd., N. E.; C. A. Carrell, 2135 Cascade Rd., S. W. North Carolina—Charlotte, F. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive. South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St. Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. G. Polley, 802 James Blvd. Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave. Louisiana—New Orleans, J. C. Brill, 518 Gravier St.

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**AMERICAN ENKA CORP.**, 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

**AMERICAN MOISTENING CO.**, Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

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**ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO.** (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

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**BAHNSON CO., THE**, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Rep., S. C. Stinson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Drewery St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 906 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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**BARBER-COLMAN CO.**, Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

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**AMERICAN ENKA CORP.**, 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

**AMERICAN MOISTENING CO.**, Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

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## Japan Compels Blending of Rayon Staple With Cotton for Domestic Use

Yokohama.—Compulsory mixing of staple fiber with cotton in the manufacture of textiles has been decided on by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

As a result of substantial limitation of raw cotton imports in an attempt to improve the balance for international payments, all cotton spinners and weavers have been forced to cut their production for domestic consumption by from 40 to 50 per cent. As the result, medium and small weavers, whose economic status has been jeopardized by the Sino-Japanese conflict, are complaining.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry has been studying measures of alleviation. The result is the decision to force weavers to mix staple fiber with their raw cotton.

At least 30 per cent of staple fiber is to be included in cotton textiles intended for domestic consumption, commencing January 1st. Knit goods and towels can also be mixed. However, staple fiber should not be used in the manufacture of antiseptic cotton, airplane cloth or duck, it is stated.

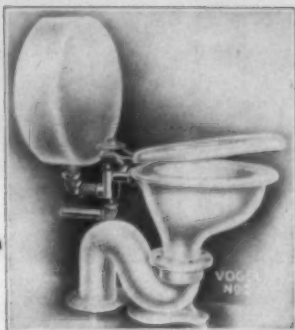
This is the first measure requiring that staple fiber be mixed with cotton, although it is already being used in woolen textiles. The Ministry also will encourage spinners to produce mixed cotton-staple fiber yarn. Leading mills are confident of its technical possibility.

As a result of the restrictions on production of textiles, the output of cotton yarn for domestic textiles is down to about 75,000 bales a month. However, with the mixing of staple fiber the supply of yarn will increase to about 100,000 bales, which will relieve medium and small weavers.

Since staple fiber is thus destined to be in greater demand, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is prepared to liberalize pulp import permits next year. Applications filed so far for 1938 imports involve 159,000 metric tons.



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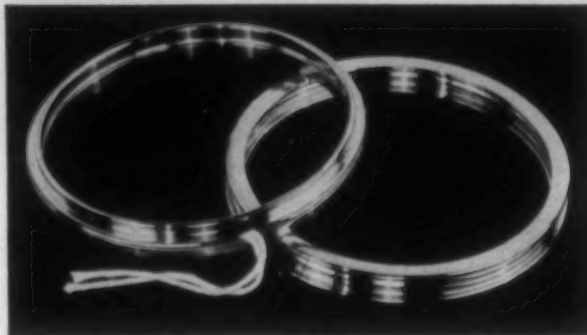


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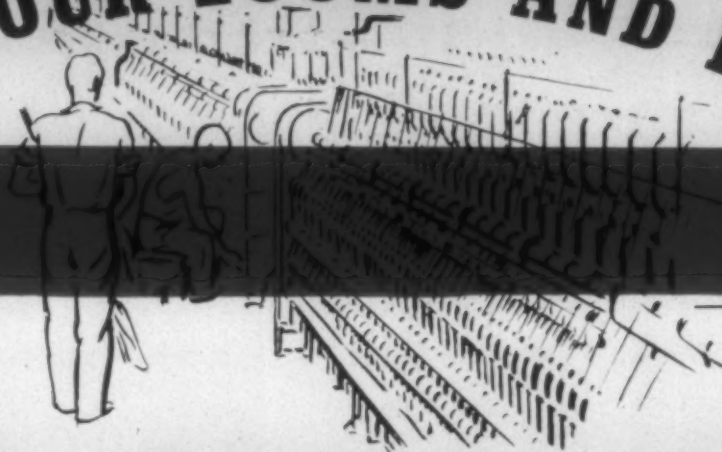
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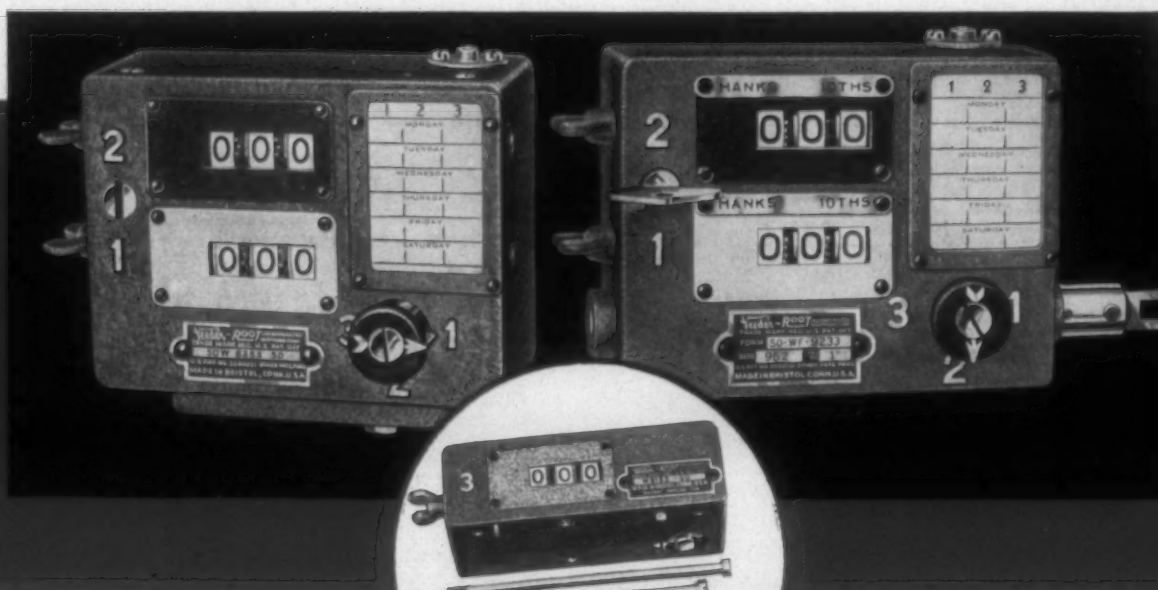
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